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Notes on the Cathedrals

William H. Fairbairns

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the same as in the other
vol., and more of it -

Wm. H. S.

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Notes ❀ ❀
on the ❀ ❀
Cathedrals

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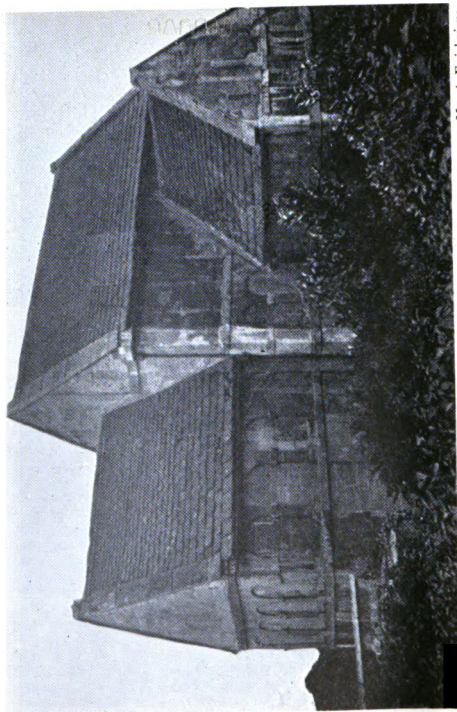
Lichfield

Salisbury



IONA.

ONLY two great English cathedrals—Salisbury and St. Paul's—stand to-day as their builders left them. The others have been altered; some indeed entirely rebuilt. Of nearly all, the history begins in Saxon times, and may be traced to the buildings which arose as Christianity spread through the Heptarchy. The churches were as a rule but small, possibly no larger than, and of similar style to, the remaining one of Bradford-on-Avon. They were sometimes placed upon sites where Roman temples had stood, the very temple itself in at least one instance—Canterbury—being adapted for Christian worship. With the growth of Norman influence in the country, the scale and magnificence of the buildings increased, and the period closes not unworthily with Waltham Abbey. But it was the Conquest, with the introduction of foreign prelates to the English sees, that may be said to have inaugurated that great building age, which, with the four principal periods of style we call *Norman*, *Early English*, *Decorated*, and *Perpendicular*, lasted for five hundred years. In some of the cathedrals every style can be seen, and it is in tracing the changes that many find their chief, sometimes their only, delight in the buildings. This, the architectural side of the subject, is



Mr. A. Fairbairns.

CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

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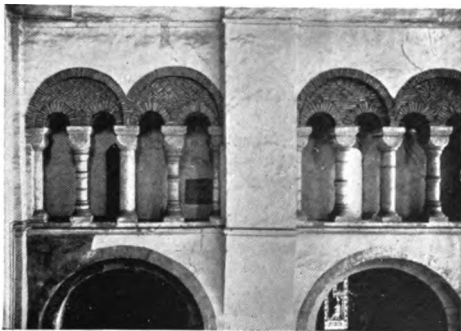
of course of supreme importance, but there is something more :

'As the true disciple gazes, spirit answers spirit, the glorious poem language in the stone breaks forth into a silent chant of life, voiceless thoughts breathed out of the fair structure pass into the gazer's soul and enter there, and these revive the memory of noble minds, that built their hearts, their blood, their all, into those walls.' (Thring.)

The object, then, of these 'Notes' is not merely to give tables of building dates, but also to show how closely the cathedrals are knit with the general history of the land. The lives of the bishops, many of them the leading statesmen of their day, are full of interest, and their monuments, together with those of others not less worthy, arrest attention with an endless variety of story. We stand at the shrine of St. Alban, as thousands of pilgrims have stood before, and the early history of Christianity in Britain is recalled. Not that we are quite at the beginning, for Chichester, with its interesting legend of Pudens and Claudia, carries us back to a still earlier time. But both remind us that the Christian religion came to our country with the Romans. At Durham, the name of Cuthbert is romantically linked with thoughts of Iona, the Celtic missions, and the coming of the Danes. Canterbury tells of Augustine, of the Norman Conquest, of the establishment of foreign prelates in England, of the subsequent contests between the secular powers and the Church, of Chaucer and his Pilgrims. And so we might go on, associating different periods of history with different cathedrals: Salisbury, and Lichfield, and York with the great building age; Winchester with the growth of public schools, and the Universities; Gloucester with the martyrs; Worcester with Cromwell; St. Paul's, and Wakefield with modern times. It would perhaps be best to link Liverpool with the future. For Liverpool is a diocese waiting for its faithful, and its rich, to endow it with a cathedral worthy of themselves, of their great city, and of the Church. But although periods or epochs of history be coupled with particular cathedrals, it must be remembered that each can tell nearly the whole history of England in its own way. At St. Albans for instance, just as the very stones speak of every date from Roman times to that of the modern restorer, so its associations take us back to the earliest period in the history of our country, and carry us thence, through the Conquest, the Middle Ages, the story of Becket, the Peasant Rising, the Wars of the Roses, the Reformation, to the transformation of the old monastic church into the cathedral of to-day.

It may not be out of place here to make a suggestion to the younger readers of this note book who would like to study the history of the cathedrals on the lines that have been indicated. Take a small book, such as Curtis's 'Outlines of English History,' and re-bind it with interleaves of plain paper. On the blank pages write a list of contemporary work, events, or names, in connexion with the cathedrals. Several columns should be made and then there will be room for chronological notes of any particular study or 'fads' of the compiler. If his taste is for literature, he will note the dates of the appearance of the great authors or their works, he will identify Shakespeare's bishops, and probably find room for a line to mention the monument of Hugh Conway in Bristol Cathedral, commemorating the author of a once very popular book. He will also see the tremendous effect the introduction of printing had on Cathedral building. Or is the study the Prayer Book? Then an entry will be made of the tomb at Ely of Dr. Gunning, the author of the prayer 'for all sorts and conditions of men.' Bath will furnish matter to those interested in missions in the monument of Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the London Missionary Society. Is the reader a London man? He will then be interested in noting that when Whittington was Lord Mayor for the third time the steeple of Old St. Paul's was under repair after damage by lightning. Or does he smoke? He will find on the page of his note book that there was nothing but destruction going on at the cathedrals at the time of the introduction of tobacco! Or is he a politician? If he is, then he will thank Mr. William Watson for his beautiful lines:

*I count him wise,
Who loves so well Man's noble memories :
He needs must love man's nobler hopes yet more.*



TRIFORIUM, ST. ALBANS. SAXON BALUSTERS.

STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

ROMAN, BRITISH, SAXON.

NORMAN 1060-1145.

TRANSITIONAL 1145-1190.

EARLY ENGLISH 1190-1272.

DECORATED 1272-1377.

PERPENDICULAR 1377-1547.

The Styles were not divided by a sharp line; between each there was a period of transition, the changes following each other almost as imperceptibly as the seasons of the year. On the next page a more detailed table is given.

The oldest cathedral building is the crypt of Ripon c.670; St. Albans nave and transept were begun 1077.

The largest cathedral is York; the smallest Wakefield, but Oxford is only fractionally larger. The longest is Winchester, 556 feet, the shortest Oxford, 175 feet.

Highest spire, Salisbury, 404 feet; the cross of St. Paul's is 365 feet.

Greatest height of floor above sea-level, St. Albans.

ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS

NORMAN 1060-1145.

WILLIAM I 1066-1087.
Conquest of England.
Domesday Book completed 1086.
WILLIAM II 1087-1100.
Anselm, Archbishop.
HENRY I 1100-1135.
Wreck of the White Ship 1120.
STEPHEN 1135-1154.

TRANSITIONAL 1145-1190.

Battle of the Standard 1138.
Treaty of Wallingford 1153.
HENRY II 1154-1189.
Constitutions of Clarendon 1164.
Murder of Becket 1170.

LANCET 1190-1245.

RICHARD I 1189-1199.
Richard's Crusades 1190-1194.
JOHN 1199-1216.
England under an Interdict 1208.
Magna Carta 1215.

GEOMETRICAL 1245-1315.

HENRY III 1216-1272.
Friars arrive in England 1220.
The Provisions of Oxford 1258.
Battle of Evesham 1265.
EDWARD I 1272-1307.
Conquest of Scotland 1296.

CURVILINEAR 1315-1360.

EDWARD II 1307-1327.
Battle of Bannockburn 1314.
EDWARD III 1327-1377.
The Black Death 1349.

RECTILINEAR 1360-1485.

Battle of Poitiers 1356.
Wycliffe flourishes at Oxford 1360.
RICHARD II 1377-1399.
The Peasant Revolt 1381.
HENRY IV 1399-1413.
Battle of Shrewsbury 1403.
HENRY V 1413-1422.
Battle of Agincourt 1415.
HENRY VI 1422-1461.
Siege of Orleans 1429.
First Battle of St. Albans 1455.
Battle of Towton 1461.
EDWARD IV 1461-1483.
Battle of Barnet 1471.
Caxton settles in England 1474.
EDWARD V 1483.
RICHARD III 1483-1485.

**TUDOR
1485-1547.**

HENRY VII 1485-1509.
Colet and Erasmus at Oxford 1499.
HENRY VIII 1509-1547.
Luther burns the Pope's Bull 1520.
Tyndale trans. the New Testt. 1525.
Fall of Wolsey 1529.
Suppression of Greater Abbeys 1539.
EDWARD VI 1547-1553.
First Prayer Book of Edward VI 1549.
MARY 1553-1558.
Cranmer burnt at Oxford 1556.
ELIZABETH 1558-1603.
Mary Stuart executed 1587.
Defeat of the Armada 1588.
JAMES I 1603-1625.
Authorized version of Bible pub. 1611.

**Second Period
1620-1702.**

CHARLES I 1625-1649.
Battle of Naseby 1645.
COMMONWEALTH 1649-1660.
Battle of Worcester 1651.
Death of Cromwell 1658.
CHARLES II 1660-1685.
Corporation Act 1661.
Act of Uniformity 1662.
Fire of London 1666.
The Test Act 1673.
JAMES II 1685-1688.
Trial of the Seven Bishops.
WILLIAM III and MARY 1689-1694.
WILLIAM alone 1694-1702.
Massacre of Glencoe 1692.
Peace of Ryswick 1697.

**Third Period
1702-1800.**

ANNE 1702-1714.
Battle of Blenheim 1704.
Trial of Dr. Sacheverell 1710.
GEORGE I 1714-1727.
The South Sea Bubble 1720.
GEORGE II 1727-1760.
Battle of Culloden 1746.
GEORGE III 1760-1820.
Declaration of Independence 1776.
Battle of Waterloo 1815.
GEORGE IV 1820-1830.
Catholic Emancipation Act 1829.
WILLIAM IV 1830-1837.
The Reform Act 1832.
VICTORIA 1837-1901.
EDWARD VII 1901.

**THE GOTHIC
REVIVAL.**

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE SEES UNDER PRESENT DESIGNATIONS.

(Changes of area are ignored.)

447.	SODOR & MAN.	1075.	CHICHESTER.
500.	LLANDAFF.		680.c. Selsea.
516.	BANGOR.	1094.	NORWICH.
522.	ST. DAVID'S.		{ 630. Dunwich.
560.	ST. ASAPH.		{ 674. Elmham.
597.	CANTERBURY.		1070. Thetford.
604.	LONDON.	1109.	ELY.
604.	ROCHESTER.	1133.	CARLISLE.
625.	YORK.	1218.	BATH & WELLS.
669.	LICHFIELD.		904.c. Wells.
	1075. Chester.		1902.c. Bath.
	1096.c. Coventry.	1220.	SALISBURY.
	1183. Coventry & Lichfield.		{ 705. Sherborne.
	1661. Lichfield & Coventry.		{ 909. Wilton.
	1836. Lichfield.		1075. Old Sarum.
676.	HEREFORD.	1541.	CHESTER.
679.	WINCHESTER.	1541.	GLOUCESTER.
	635. Dorchester.	1541.	PETERBORO'.
680.	WORCESTER.	1545.	OXFORD.
995.	DURHAM.		1542. Osney.
	635. Lindisfarne.	1836.	RIPON.
	883. Chester-le- Street.	1847.	MANCHESTER.
1050.	EXETER.	1877.	TRURO.
	909.c. Crediton.	1878.	ST. ALBANS.
1071.	LINCOLN.	1880.	LIVERPOOL.
	{ 678. Lindsey.	1882.	NEWCASTLE.
	{ 680. Leicester.	1884.	SOUTHWELL.
	870. Dorchester.	1888.	WAKEFIELD.
		1897.	BRISTOL.
			1542. Bristol.
			1836. Gloucester & Bristol.

Scale
0 20 40 60 80
English Miles
Cathedral Cities+



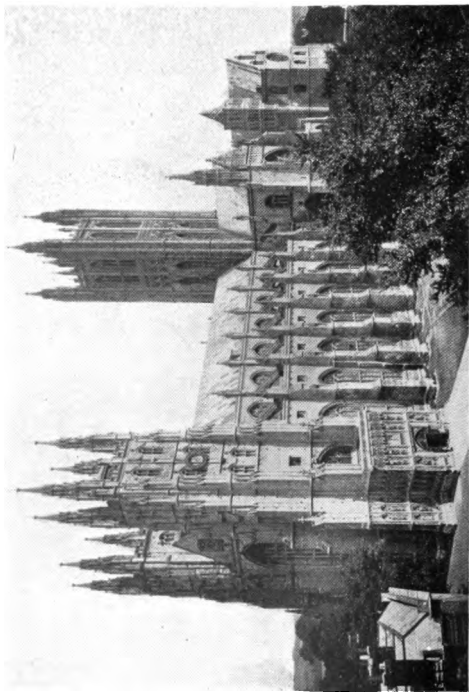
Canterbury



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

THE story of Canterbury Cathedral begins in the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. The ground on which the Cathedral now stands was once occupied by a Roman basilica, where possibly the Story of the Cross was preached long before the coming of Augustine. But Christianity disappeared in Kent, and it was to a heathen country that Pope Gregory, stirred by the sight of the English captive boys in Rome, sent his mission. In 597 Augustine landed in Kent and converted the King and his people. The royal palace at Canterbury was given to Augustine and his followers, while the Roman basilica was consecrated as Christ Church. So it continued till 1067, when it was destroyed by fire, together with the adjacent monastery. In the meantime however there had been alterations and additions to the building. Archbishop Cuthbert added a baptistery (c.750). Two hundred years later the walls of the church were raised, and a new roof built. In 1011 the Danes sacked the building, and the repairs and alterations were not completed until about 1023. The fire of 1067 destroyed everything, and only a few fragments now remain to speak of pre-Norman times.

In 1070 the Norman Lanfranc was consecrated Archbishop, and began to rebuild the Cathedral. On a subsequent page the various building dates are given, but it may here be said that Canterbury does not owe its chief interest to its architectural story and features, but to its



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

great names, and to its close association with the history of England. In historic interest it has but few rivals—and in its association with famous Englishmen it is easily first. What thrilling scenes are recalled by the mention of only a few of the names: Augustine, Ælphege, Anselm, Langton, the Black Prince, Cranmer and Laud! But one name stands high above all others. It is of Thomas Becket that we think when we visit Canterbury. All the interest gathers round the stirring story of his life and centres in him.

The picture of King Henry II doing penance at Becket's tomb recalls to our mind the power of the Church and great churchmen in Mediaeval times. Archbishops and Bishops must join the Crusades; the Barons need Stephen Langton to lead them against King John; Archbishop Edmund Rich (St. Edmund) is found on the popular side in the disturbances of Henry III's reign—he now has his fitting reward, a place in the beautiful window of the Chapter-house. By way of contrast we see Simon of Sudbury instigating the Poll Tax which led to the Peasant Revolt, and he is beheaded by the followers of Wat Tyler. And so the story goes on, nearly all the leading events of English History finding some association with the Cathedral.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Existing Cathedral covers, as nearly as can be ascertained, the same ground as the original building of Lanfranc, with the exception of the retro-choir or extreme eastern part, which is much longer.

Gradual ascent from W. porch to place of high altar.

Approach of walls to each other at eastern end of choir.

Choir longest in England—180 feet.

Choir earliest specimen of *Transitional*.

Work of nave to be compared with that of William of Wykeham (seven years earlier) at Winchester.

Piers of central tower buttressed: to be compared with buttressing at Wells, Salisbury, and Westminster Abbey.

Curious position of Stephen Langton's coffin in Warrior chapel.

The ancient stained glass in Trinity chapel.

Chair of St. Augustine.

BUILDING DATES

- 1070. Cathedral and monastery entirely rebuilt by Lanfranc; work finished 1077. Now existing: foundations of nave, and W. towers, portions of W. transept walls, core of piers of central tower, and parts of crypt, and monastery.
- 1096. Choir begun by Prior Ernulph.
- 1130. Choir finished: the 'Glorious Choir of Conrad.' Now remaining: two chapels, crypt, and other portions.
- 1174. The 'Glorious Choir' burnt. Present choir begun by William of Sens.
- 1178. Work continued by William the Englishman.
- 1184. Choir finished.
- 1190. Cloisters begun.
- 1220. The corona consecrated.
- 1304. Screen work of Prior d'Estria begun. Finished c.1305. Chapter-house begun.
- 1336. South window in Anselm's tower inserted by Prior d'Estria.
- 1363. Black Prince's chantry in crypt.
- 1378. Nave (Lanfranc's) pulled down by Abp. Sudbury. Present nave begun by Prior Chillenden. Chapter-house finished. Cloisters finished.
- 1400.c. Spire to NW. tower (destroyed 1834); South porch; Warrior chapel; peal of five bells.
- 1443. Chantry of Henry IV.
- 1449. The Deans' chapel built by Prior Goldstone I.
- 1450.c. Western screen of choir.
- 1465. Window of N. transept presented by Edward IV and his Queen.
- 1495. Buttressing-arches to tower piers, and upper part of Angel tower built by Prior Goldstone II.
- 1507. Christ Church gateway begun by Prior Goldstone II; finished 1517.
- 1642. Puritans destroy reredos, and other features.
- 1702. Old stalls removed by Abp. Tenison, and pews substituted; Prior d'Estria's screen concealed with wainscotting; new return stalls with canopies erected at W. end of choir. All altered 1877.
- 1704. Throne (since replaced) carved by Grinling Gibbons.
- 1828. Tenison's wainscotting removed, and new throne erected.
- 1834. NW. tower.
- 1872. Part of roof burnt September 3.
- 1877. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.

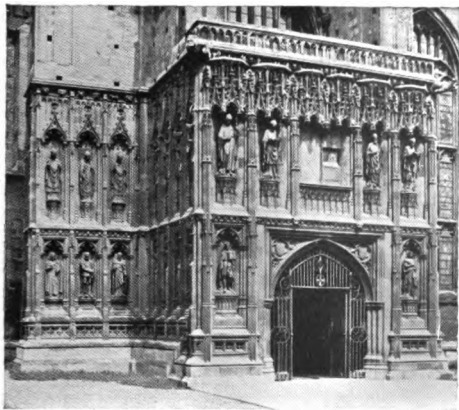
MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under ' Historical Notes,' there are monuments, or tombs of: Edward the Black Prince (died 1376); Henry IV (1413); Margaret Holland (1437) and her two husbands, the Earl of Somerset and the Duke of Clarence; Coligny, brother of Admiral Coligny; Nicholas Wotton (1567) the first Dean of Canterbury; Dean Boys (1625); Orlando Gibbons (1625) organist of Charles II; Meric Casaubon (1671) son of Isaac Casaubon; Dean Turner (1672) the faithful friend of Charles I; Sir George Rooke (1709) who won the battle of La Hogue, and who took Gibraltar; with others of less interest.

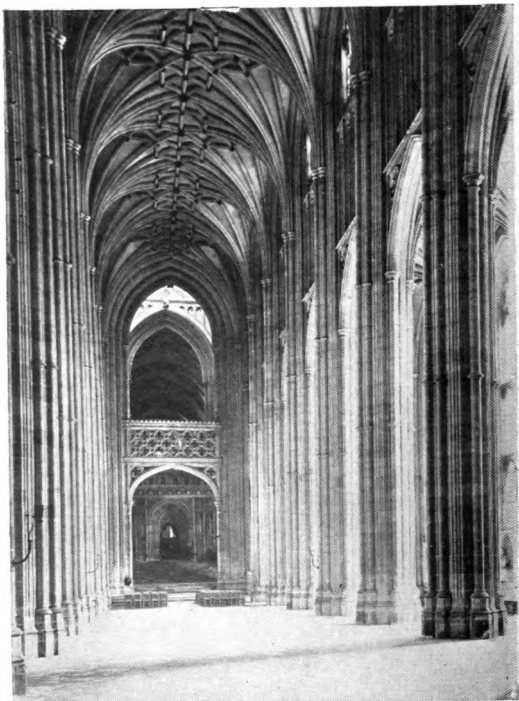
There are also memorial windows to Dean Alford (1871) and Dean Stanley.

DIMENSIONS

Total length 522 feet. Choir 180 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 71 feet. Central tower 235 feet. W. towers 130 feet.



THE SOUTH-WEST PORCH.



THE NAVE.

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London.

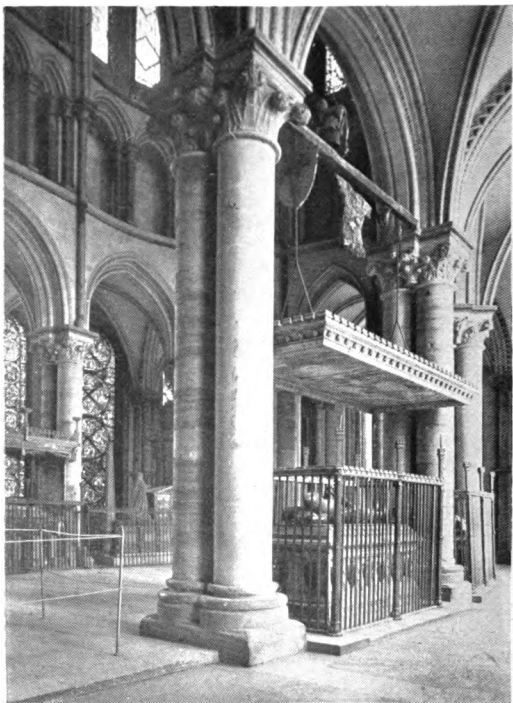
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THE CHOIR.

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THE BLACK PRINCE'S TOMB.

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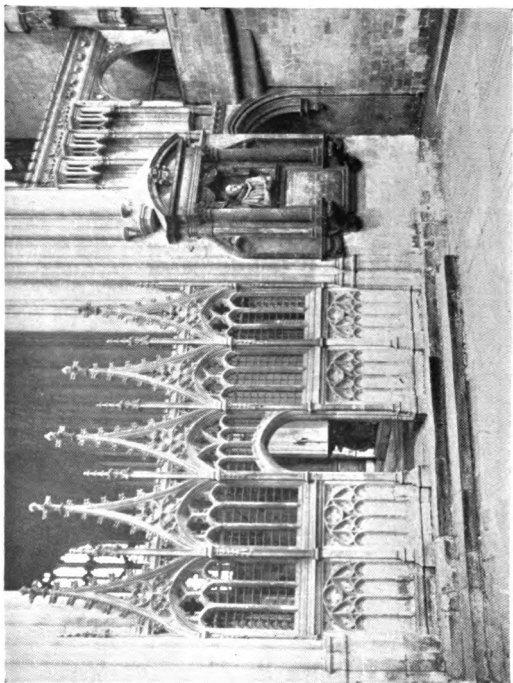
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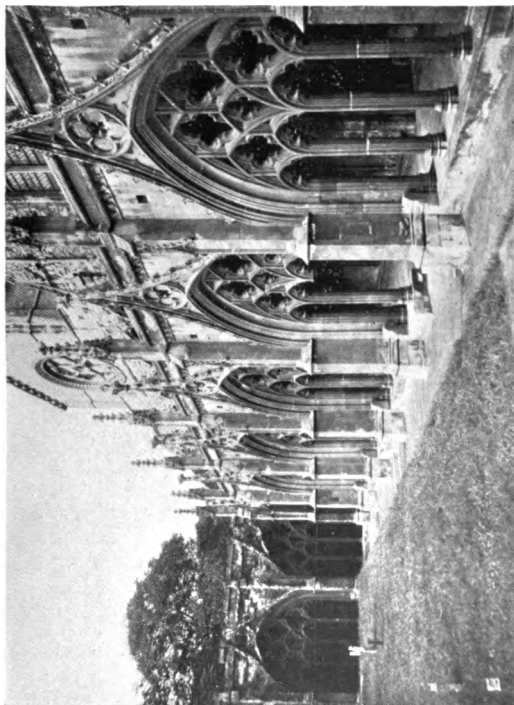
THE CORONA.

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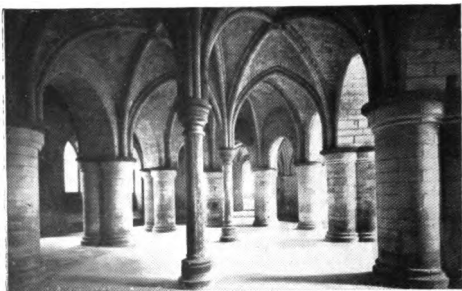
THE MARTYRDOM.

Engraving by
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THE CLOISTERS.

Engraving by
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THE CRYPT.

HISTORICAL NOTES

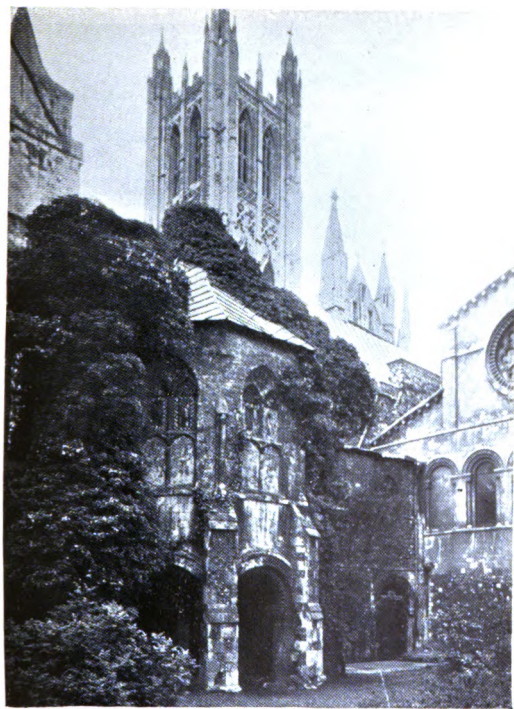
Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted*

A.D.

- 43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
- 449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
- 457. Kent conquered by English.
Disappearance of Christianity.
- 597. Augustine lands in Kent.
Augustine : first Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 655. **Deus-Dedit** : the first Saxon Archbishop.
- 668. **Theodore** : possibly originated the diocesan
division of England.
- 741. **Cuthbert** : said to have caused the Lord's
Prayer and Creed to be taught in the vulgar tongue.
- 787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
- 890. **Plegmund** : before his elevation, King Alfred's
tutor.
- 942. **Odo** : 'The Severe,' a warlike Dane, and Church
reformer.
- 960. **Dunstan** : some time Abbot of Glastonbury.
- 995. **Ælfric** : a learned Abbot of St. Albans.
- 1005. **Ælphege** : murdered by the Danes 1011.
- 1052. **Stigand** : last Saxon Archbishop ; deposed 1070.

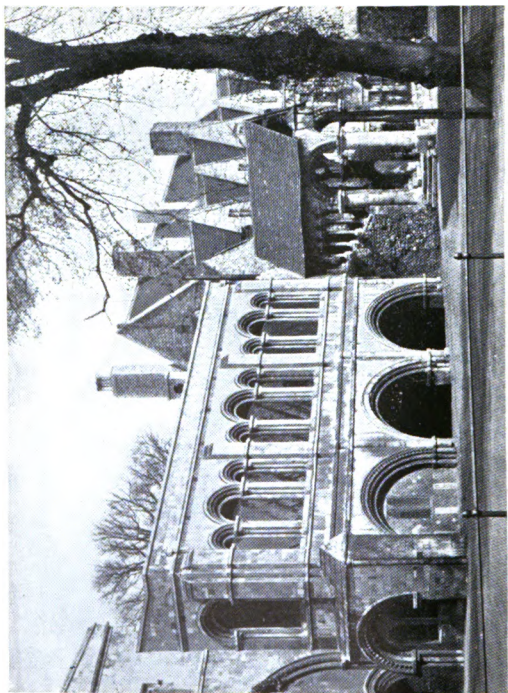
1066. **NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.**
 1070. **Lanfranc** : first Norman Archbishop ; rebuilt the Cathedral.
 1093. **Anselm** : outlawed by Rufus 1095 ; goes to Rome 1097 ; recalled by Henry I 1100 ; died 1109.
 *1162. **Thomas Becket** : quarrels with Henry II at Woodstock 1163 ; flies to France 1164 ; murdered 1170 ; canonized 1173.
 1174. Henry II does penance at Becket's tomb.
 1185. **Baldwin** : a Crusader, died at Acre.
 1193. **Hubert Fitz Walter** : a Crusader ; an admirable Chancellor.
 *1207. **Stephen Langton** : leads the Barons in compelling John to grant the Great Charter.
 1220. **TRANSLATION OF BECKET'S REMAINS.**
 The Friars arrive in England.
 1234. **Edmund Rich** : sides with National Party against Henry III ; canonized 1246.
 1279. **John Peckham** : first bishop to enter Parliament.
 *1294. **Robert Winchelsea** : withstood Edward I's exactions, and excommunicated Gaveston.
 *1313. **Walter Reynolds** : before his elevation, tutor, and Chancellor of Edward II.
 *1328. **Simon Mepham** : refused admission to Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Grandisson.
 *1333. **John Stratford** : opposed the French wars of Edward III ; founded a collegiate church at Stratford-on-Avon.
 *1349. **Thomas Bradwardine** : author of a great work defending Augustinian doctrines of grace ; died of the plague a few months after consecration. Three Archbishops : Ufford, Bradwardine, and Islip were consecrated in 1349.
 1364.c. **Chaucer's Canterbury Tales** written ; printed 1475.
 *1375. **Simon Sudbury** : proposer of the Poll Tax ; imprisoned John Ball ; beheaded during Wat Tyler's rebellion.
 *1381. **William Courtenay** : when Bishop of London, tried Wycliffe.
 1397. **Thomas Arundel** : a cruel persecutor of the Lollards ; exiled 1398, restored 1399.
 *1414. **Henry Chichele** : founded All Souls College, Oxford, in remorse for his instigation of Henry V's French war. The Fellows of the College keep his tomb in repair.
 *1452. **John Kemp** : present at the battle of Agincourt.
 *1454. **Thomas Bouchier** : patron of education and printing ; married Henry VII to Elizabeth of York.

1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.**
 *1486. **John Morton**: of 'Morton's Fork' fame.
 *1503. **William Warham**: 'the precursor of the Reformation'; friend of Erasmus.
 1512. Dean Colet and Erasmus visit Canterbury.
 1516. More's *Utopia* written; translation 1551.
 1525. **TYNDALE TRANSLATES NEW TESTAMENT.**
 1533. **Thomas Cranmer**: first Protestant Archbishop.
 1538. Becket's shrine stripped.
 1539. **SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS**, including Christ Church and St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
 1556. Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
 *1556. **Reginald Pole**: the last Archbishop of Canterbury to acknowledge Papal Supremacy, and the last to be interred in the Cathedral until Archbishop Benson.
 1559. **Matthew Parker**: Queen Elizabeth's first Archbishop.
 1561. Crypt of Cathedral assigned to French Protestants.
 1583. **John Whitgift**: persecutor of the Puritans; founded school and hospital at Croydon.
 1604. **Richard Bancroft**: a persecutor of the Puritans; superintended Authorized Version of the Bible.
 1633. **William Laud**: imprisoned 1640; beheaded 1645. See vacant for sixteen years.
 1660. **William Juxon**: when Bishop of London, attended Charles I at his execution.
 1663. **Gilbert Sheldon**: builder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford.
 1678. **William Sancroft**: tried as one of the Seven Bishops 1688; deprived 1690 for refusing oath of allegiance to William and Mary.
 1691. **John Tillotson**: finest preacher of his time.
 1695. **Thomas Tenison**: a famous preacher; founder of free school at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.
 1738. **THE METHODISTS APPEAR IN KENT.**
 *1828. **William Howley**: crowned Queen Victoria.
 1846. Railway from London to Canterbury completed.
 *1848. **John Bird Sumner.**
 *1868. **Archibald Campbell Tait.**
 *1882. **Edward White Benson.**
 1896. **Frederick Temple.**
 1903. **Randall Thomas Davidson.**



THE BAPTISTERY.

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THE NORMAN STAIRWAY.

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St. Paul's



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

WE do injustice to St. Paul's if we connect its history with the present building only. The Cathedral we know to-day is little more than two hundred years old ; but it is the third, possibly the fourth church, that has occupied the present site, and a temple to Diana probably preceded the churches. Of Christianity in Roman Londinium we know little. A British bishop, Restitutius, is said to have been present at the Council of Arles in 314, and he may have been Bishop of London. It is a pleasing tradition anyhow, and one which we need not lightly set aside. In Saxon times we get on surer ground. Augustine consecrated Mellitus Bishop in 604, and he, with the aid of Ethelbert, King of Kent, built the first St. Paul's, which was endowed with the manor of Tillingham, in Essex, an endowment retained to-day by the Dean and Chapter. This church, in which Kings Edmund and Canute were crowned, was burnt, and probably entirely rebuilt in 962, but again burnt down in 1087. Before this however the first Synod of the English Church was held within its walls. In 1087 was begun by Bishop Mauritius the church that is known to history as 'Old St. Paul's.' When completed, the Cathedral was the finest in England. Its history carries with it the history of the great city. It was the church of Whittington ; Sir Thomas More and Erasmus knew it, while Colet was one of its famous deans. There,



THE WEST FRONT.

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was the noted 'Paul's Walk'; and the crypt, used after 1256 as the parish church of St. Faith's, was the scene of the tragedy of Ainsworth's novel. The famous outdoor pulpit, Paul's Cross, was on the north-east. The Cathedral was subject to the usual routine of Mediaeval alteration and rebuilding. Classic additions had been made, and others were in contemplation, when the Great Fire put an end to it all.

What a blessing that fire was to those who love their London! How miserably out of place to-day would be Old St. Paul's! What a crowning glory to the mighty city is the present Cathedral! Not only is it one of the most wonderful and beautiful things in architecture, but it speaks to us of the greater liberty of life and thought brought about by the Renaissance. Dr., afterwards Sir Christopher Wren, was appointed principal architect for the rebuilding of London, and of St. Paul's. In 1670 all attempts at restoring the old Cathedral were abandoned, and plans were prepared for an entirely new building. The progress was remarkable, the choir being opened on Dec. 2, 1697, with a thanksgiving service for the Peace of Ryswick, and with the completion of the dome in 1710 the work was done. It was a great triumph, the work of one architect, one master-mason (Strong), and completed during the rule of one bishop. Portland stone was used; the ironwork was from the, now extinct, furnaces of the Sussex Weald. The first monument, John Howard's, was erected in 1790, and it has been followed by, on the whole, a most excellent series, commemorative (sometimes with extravagant epitaph) of some very great names in British history. On the wall above Wren's tomb in the crypt, and above the door of the north transept is the famous inscription: *Lector, si Monumentum requiris, circumspice.*

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The general magnificence of the whole building; the most important Renaissance Church in England. Construction of the building generally, but especially of the double dome and lantern. The apparent difference in the height of interior and exterior walls; as seen from exterior the upper order is simply a screen to hide the flying buttresses. Projection of nave walls at W. end, forming on N. the Morning Chapel, and on S. the Consistory Court—features on the architectural merits of which much has been written for and against. Wood carving of Grinling Gibbons. Sir W. Richmond's mosaics and windows.

BUILDING DATES

- 607.c. First Cathedral built by Ethelbert, King of Kent,
probably burnt down and rebuilt in 962.
- 1087.c. Cathedral destroyed by fire. The second Cathedral,
'Old St. Paul's,' begun.
- 1136.(?) Fire damaged, possibly destroyed, the building.
- 1221. Choir rebuilt.
- 1225. Lady-chapel built.
- 1240. Consecration of the Church. When completed, the
total length of the Cathedral is said to have been 620
feet; height of nave-roof 130 feet; of choir 101 feet.
- 1312. Nave paved with marble.
- 1315. The spire rebuilt in wood, covered with lead;
height over 460 feet, the then highest in the world.
- 1422.c. Paul's Cross erected by Cardinal Kemp.
- 1444. Spire damaged by lightning; repaired c. 1462.
- 1561. Spire destroyed by lightning, and not rebuilt.
- 1631.c. Inigo Jones built the Classic west front.
- 1643. Paul's Cross destroyed by Lord Mayor Penington.
- 1663. Christopher Wren appointed surveyor.
- 1666. The Cathedral destroyed in the Great Fire.
A few fragments of Old St. Paul's are to be found
in the churchyard.
- 1674. Ruins of old church began to be removed.
- 1675. First stone of new building laid June 21.
- 1697. Choir opened for service Dec. 2.
- 1710. The Dome completed.
The total cost of the building was about £1,000,000,
the greater part of which was raised by coal and
wine dues.
- 1718. Wren dismissed from office.
- 1822. Ball and cross restored.
- 1858-60. Choir screen removed and re-erected at N. door;
organ placed above stalls on N. side; other
changes in arrangement of choir.
- 1864. Internal decorations continued.
- 1870. Choir floor raised; organ divided into two parts and
placed at W. end of choir; other changes in
arrangement of choir.
- 1872. 'Thanksgiving Fund' established.
- 1874. Iron railing removed from W. front.
- 1878. Peal of bells; 'Great Paul' 1882.
- 1886. New statue of Queen Anne uncovered.
- 1888. Reredos completed.
- 1891. Sir W. Richmond's work begun.
- 1892. Wellington monument removed to nave.

MONUMENTS

In Old St. Paul's the following were buried: Sebba, King of the East Saxons; Archbishop Ælphege, Ethelred the Unrede; John of Gaunt, Dean Colet, Philip Sidney, Francis Walsingham. Portions of six monuments from Old St. Paul's remain, including those of Dr. Donne (1631) Dean of St. Paul's; Sir Nicholas Bacon (1579) father of Lord Bacon; Lord Chancellor Hatton (1591) one of the judges of Mary Stuart, after whom Hatton Garden is named.

The first monument to be erected in the new Cathedral was to John Howard the philanthropist (1790). The second was to Dr. Johnson (1794). In corresponding angles are Sir Joshua Reynolds (1792) and Sir William Jones the Orientalist (1794). Among other important and interesting monuments are those to Wellington (1852); General Gordon (1885); General Herbert Stewart (1885); Lord Melbourne (1848); Admiral Duncan (1804); General Picton (1815); General Napier, historian (1860); Henry Hallam, historian (1859); Nelson (1805); Sir Ralph Abercromby (1801); Sir John Moore (1809); Turner, greatest of painters (1851); Admiral Collingwood, of Trafalgar (1810); General Cornwallis, of Yorktown and India (1805); Dean Milman (1868); Bishop Heber (1826); Canon Liddon (1890); Sir John Millais (1896); Sir John Goss (1880); Sir E. Landseer (1873); Benjamin West (1820); Lord Leighton (1896).





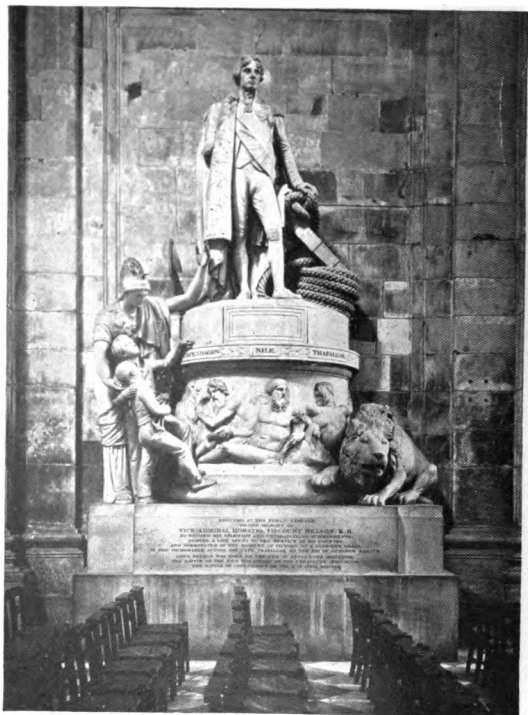
THE CHOIR.

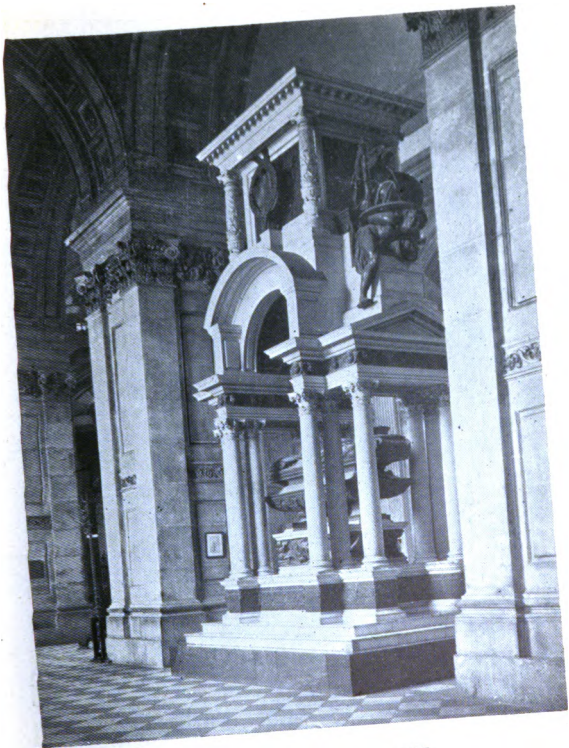
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WESTWARD VIEW.

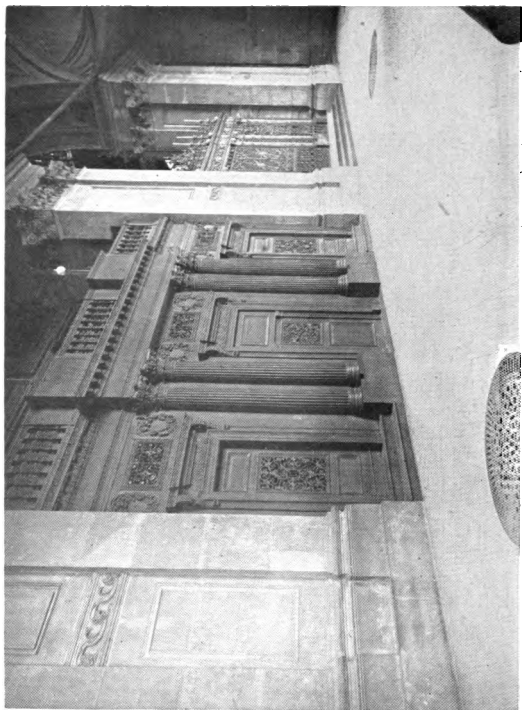




THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

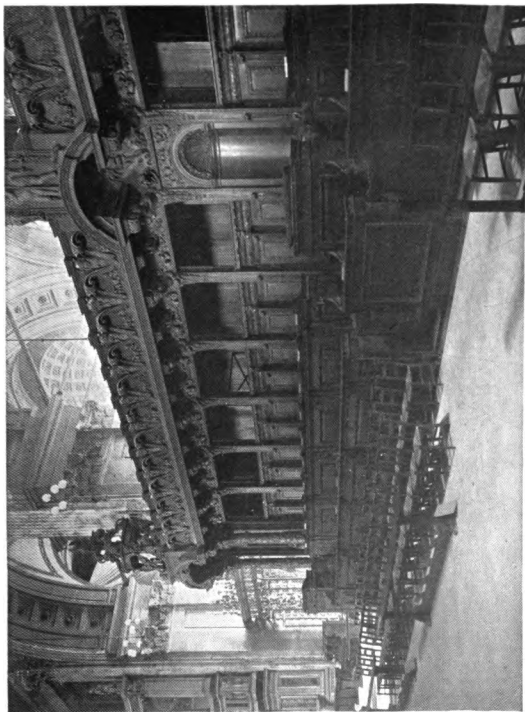
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THE SOUTH CHOIR-AISLE.

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THE BISHOP'S THRONE AND STALL.

Engraving by
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GENERAL GORDON'S MONUMENT.

HISTORICAL NOTES

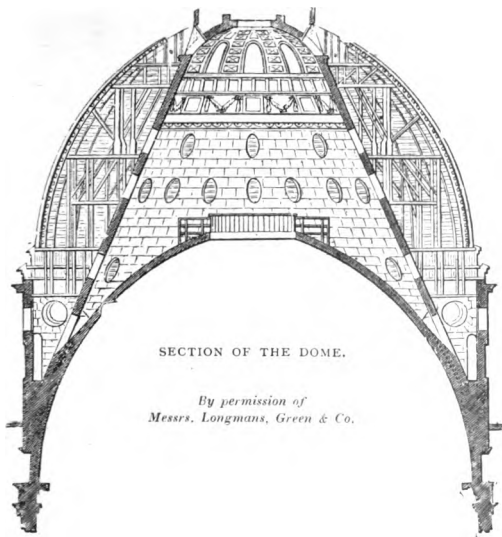
Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

- 43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
First introduction of Christianity.
459. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
477. London taken by English.
597. Augustine lands in Kent.
604. **Millettus**: first Bishop of London; in 619, Archbishop of Canterbury.
654. **Cedd**: brother of St. Chad of Lichfield; first bishop after 30 years of heathenism.
675. **Ærkenwald**: great benefactor of the Cathedral; he was canonized, and his shrine was a place of worship until the Reformation.
787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
958. **Dunstan**: sometime Abbot of Glastonbury.
1051. **William the Norman**: Chaplain of Edward the Confessor; his influence with the Conqueror obtained restoration of privileges to the City; in grateful remembrance an annual pilgrimage was made to his tomb for at least 500 years.

1066. **NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.**
1086. **Mauritius:** Chaplain and Chancellor of Conqueror.
1108. **Richard de Belmels:** endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to make London an archbishopric.
1163. **Gilbert Foliot:** Pope Alexander promoted him for his ability, to rule over the City that 'is more noble and famous than all other cities of the world'; opposed Becket, excommunicated by him.
1109. **William de Sancta Maria:** read Papal interdict of England; subsequently, with Langton, received King John's submission.
1263. **Henry de Sandwich:** a leader on side of Simon de Montfort; excommunicated by the Pope; six years in Rome obtaining pardon.
1280. **Richard de Gravesend:** resisted demands of Edward I for taxation of clergy.
1319. **Stephen de Gravesend:** nephew of Bishop Richard; resisted visitation of Archbishop of Canterbury; disputed deposition of Edward II.
1362. **Simon Sudbury:** translated to Canterbury; beheaded during Wat Tyler's rebellion.
1375. **William Courtenay:** tried John Wycliff.
1382. **Robert de Braybroke:** honoured by the City for making peace with the King after refusal of loan; vigorous advocate of Sunday observance.
1397. Whittington Lord Mayor, also in 1406 and 1419.
1405. **Roger de Walden:** in absence of Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury; subsequently Bishop of London; buried in St. Bartholomew's.
1407. **Robert Clifford:** present at Council of Constance; introduced the *Use of Sarum* to Cathedral.
1450. **Thomas Kemp:** Bishop for 39 years—the whole period of the Wars of the Roses; built the Divinity Schools at Oxford.
1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.**
1502. **William Warham:** 'the precursor of the Reformation'; friend of Erasmus.
1512. St. Paul's School founded by Dean Colet.
1516. More's *Utopia* written; translation 1551.
1525. **TYNDALE TRANSLATES NEW TESTAMENT.**
1540. **Edmund Bonner:** imprisoned in the Tower under Edward VI; restored by Mary; deprived by Elizabeth, and imprisoned in the Marshalsea, where he died 1569.
1550. **Nicholas Ridley:** introduced the new service book, the present liturgy, to the Cathedral; his influence led to foundation of Christ's Hospital; burnt at Oxford 1555.

1559. **Edmund Grindall** : a gentle and pious guide in troubled times.
1560. Alex. Nowell, dean ; author of first part of Catechism.
1570. **Edwin Sandys** : advised execn. of Mary Stuart.
1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1577. **John Aymer** : tutor to Lady Jane Grey, a persecutor of Catholics and Puritans.
1595. **Richard Fletcher** : incurred wrath of Elizabeth by second marriage.
1602. John Overall, dean ; author of latter part of Catechism.
1611. **John King** : the last of two Bishops of Church of England (Lichfield the other) to burn heretics.
1628. **William Laud** : translated to Canterbury 1633.
1633. **William Juxon** : attended Charles I at his execution ; Archbishop of Canterbury 1660.
1660. **Gilbert Sheldon** : builder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Archbishop of Canterbury 1663.
1663. **Humphrey Henchman** : when Bishop of Salisbury, assisted escape of Charles II.
1664. William Sancroft, dean.
1665. The Great Plague.
1666. The Fire of London.
1675. **Henry Compton** : soldier, traveller, tutor to Mary and Anne daughters of James II ; insulted by Judge Jeffreys ; the only prelate to sign petition to William of Orange ; preached at opening of the new Cathedral ; founder of the library.
1706. Sir John Evelyn, Wren's friend, died.
1710. Trial of Dr. Sacheverell.
1723. Death of Sir Christopher Wren, aged 91.
1791. Boswell's *Life of Johnson* published.
1813. **William Howley** : Archbishop of Canterbury 1828 ; crowned Queen Victoria 1837.
1815. Battle of Waterloo.
1828. **Charles James Blomfield** : resigned 1856.
1841. Ainsworth's *Old St. Paul's* published.
1849. Henry Hart Milman, dean.
1854. The Crimean War.
1856. **Archibald Campbell Tait**.
1863. **John Jackson**.
1869. Henry Longueville Mansel, dean.
1871. Richard William Church, dean.
1872. Thanksgiving Service for recovery of Prince of Wales.
1885. **Frederick Temple**.
1891. Robert Gregory, dean.
1896. **Mandell Creighton**.
1897. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Service.
1901. **Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram**.



DIMENSIONS

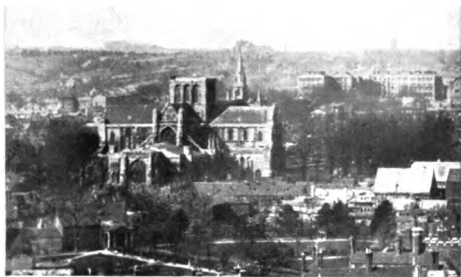
External length 515 feet. Of transepts 250 feet.
Diameter of dome at first stage about 140 feet. Height of
cross from ground 365 feet ; western towers 221 feet.



THE LIBRARY.

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Winchester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM ST. GILES' HILL.

WINCHESTER is famous among the many famous cathedrals of our country. Its story begins in legendary times, and is full of interest. Lucius, king of the Britons, in 164 is said to have founded the first Christian Church, possibly on the very spot where a Pagan Temple had stood in the Roman Wintonia. This church was destroyed during the Diocletian persecution, but it was restored in 293 and then dedicated to St. Amphibalus. In 495 the Saxon invaders converted it into a temple of Dagon, and it was not until 635 when Birinus, sent by Pope Honorius I, had converted the king, Kynegils, that Wessex once more was Christian. A new Church was now built, together with a monastery, the most famous prior of which in later times (852) was Swithun, Bishop, Lord Chancellor, and Weather Saint. Æthelwold in 963 rebuilt the Cathedral, and remains of his work are still pointed out in the crypt. Under 'Building Dates' on another page the subsequent history of the building is given.

To trace the connexion of the Winchester ecclesiastics and the Cathedral with the political life of our country is a study of the greatest interest. The Saxon Swithun was King Alfred's tutor; Walkelin the first Norman bishop was a relative of the Conqueror; Henry de Blois brother of Stephen, Peter des Roches, William Edington,



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE AVENUE.

William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort were all powerful statesmen; while in modern times the traditions of the see were amply sustained by Bishop Wilberforce.

It was from Winchester that Egbert's famous edict was issued in 828, ordering our island to be styled England, and its people Englishmen. Domesday Book was called the Book of Winton. Many interesting events have taken place within the Cathedral walls. Henry I was here married to the English Matilda. Here King John was received back into the Church by Stephen Langton. Here a still more interesting scene was the marriage of Philip and Mary; the chair in which Mary sat is still in the Church. The Parliamentary army under Waller, including two troops of horse, marched into the Cathedral during service with colours and drums. They did irreparable damage, but this we readily forgive when we remember the ever memorable incident of the old Wykehamist, Colonel Fiennes, Parliamentarian though he was, standing with drawn sword to protect the chantry of the founder of his school.

A statuette of Isaak Walton, the charm of whose book makes the reader forget for the time the cruelty of his sport, can be seen on the great screen. Jane Austen too, and Anthony Trollope are names recalled at Winchester; while not many miles away are Hursley, the home of Keble, and Eversley, the home of Winchester's immortal son, Charles Kingsley.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED.

Longest Cathedral in England, and the longest Mediaeval Cathedral in Europe. Plan same as St. Albans.

Compare work of transepts with the (later) piers of tower.

Vault of nave: about 350 feet, unsupported by flying buttresses. Compare Canterbury seven years later.

Transformation wrought by Wykeham. Compare nave and transepts. Norman arches to be found behind triforium.

Iron grill-work door in N. aisle oldest in England.

Carving of choir-stalls best examples of the best period.

The reredos: to be compared with those at Christchurch; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Albans.

Norman font. Mortuary chests in feretory. Glass of E. and W. windows.

The chantries finest in the kingdom; an excellent series for study of change of style.

Old timber from roof now placed in N. transept.

In the library, a twelfth century Vulgate.

BUILDING DATES

- 980. Æthelwold's Church; fragments in crypt.
- 1079. Bishop Walkelin begins to build the Cathedral on a new site; work completed 1093. Now existing: the transepts; cores of piers of nave; walls of nave, although much altered; the crypt. The nave ended with two huge towers, and extended to W. 40 feet beyond present building.
- 1107. Central tower fell.
- 1120. Rebuilding of central tower completed.
- 1150.c. The font.
- 1175.c. Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre.
- 1202. Retro-choir begun by Bishop Lucy. The Guardian Angels chapel is Bishop Lucy's: as is also the S. chapel; the latter was transformed by Bishop Langton.
- 1296.c. The stalls.
- 1320.c. Presbytery rebuilt; beautiful tabernacle work still remains.
- 1360. West front, and W. end of nave begun by Bishop Edington.
- 1394. Nave completely transformed by William of Wykeham. S. side completed before 1404. N. side completed 1486.
- 1475 (?). The reredos—builder uncertain.
- 1487. Lady-chapel lengthened.
- 1500. Choir pulpit—Prior Silkstede.
- 1520.c. Presbytery transformed by Bishop Fox. Relic chests of feretory.
- 1563. Cloisters and monastic buildings destroyed.
- 1634. Wooden groining to central tower.
- 1668. The library.
Porch at W. front restored.
- 1710. Throne of Corinthian design erected by Bishop Trelawney; subsequently removed.
- 1782. Benjamin West's painting 'The Raising of Lazarus' hung on reredos.
- 1875. Choir-screen altered by Sir Gilbert Scott.
- 1884. Nave pulpit brought from New College.
- 1899. West's picture removed, and the reredos completed by the Crucifix, and with figures in the niches.

THE CHANTRIES

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1366. Bishop Edington. | 1501. Bishop Langton. |
| 1404. William of Wykeham. | 1528. Bishop Fox. |
| 1447. Cardinal Beaufort. | 1555. Bishop Gardiner. |
| 1486. Bishop Waynflete. | |

MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are memorials or tombs of: James I and Charles I by Le Suer, the artist of the Charles I at Charing Cross; Mrs. Montague (1800) the founder of the 'Blue Stocking' Club; Jane Austen, the novelist; Two brothers of Avington, note interesting inscription; Colonel Boles (1641) a brave soldier of Charles I; Isaak Walton (1683) the 'compleat angler'; Sir Arnold de Gaveston, father of Piers Gaveston; Dr. Warton (*Flaxman*) Professor of Poetry at Oxford, head-master of Winchester; Sir John Cloberry, one of those who helped in the restoration of Charles II; King William Rufus (?); Prior Silvestre; Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer to Charles I; Richard, son of William I; Sir John Mason, the lay dean (1549-53); Prior William of Basing II (1284-95) mitred by the Pope to release him from episcopal discipline; and others of less interest.

The following, without monument, also lie buried in the Cathedral: Kynegils, and Kenwarth, kings of Wessex; Egbert, Ethelwulf, Edward the Elder, and Edred; Cnut, and Harthacnut; William Rufus; St. Birinus, St. Swithun, Archbishop Stigand, and Bishops Ethelwulf, Walkelin, and Gifford; Queen Emma, and Earl Godwin.

DIMENSIONS

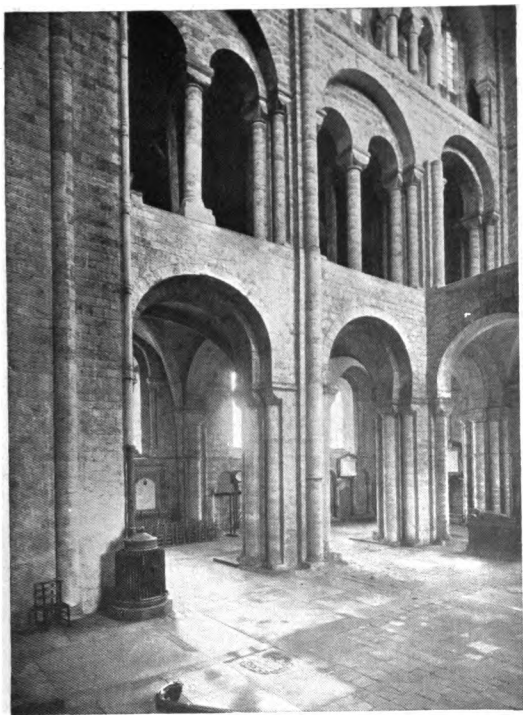
Total internal length 526½ feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 88 feet. Height of walls 75 feet; tower 140 feet.



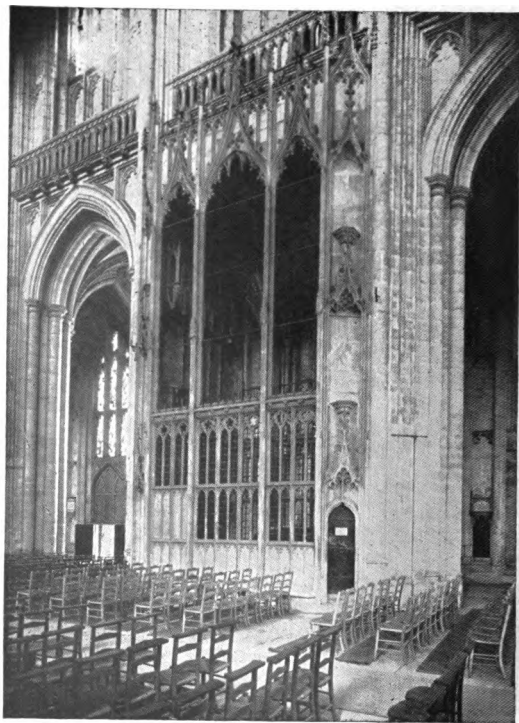
THE FONT.



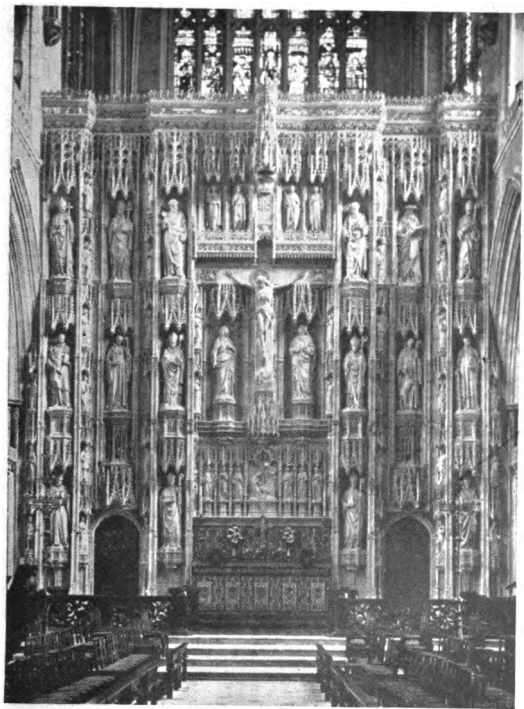
THE NAVE.



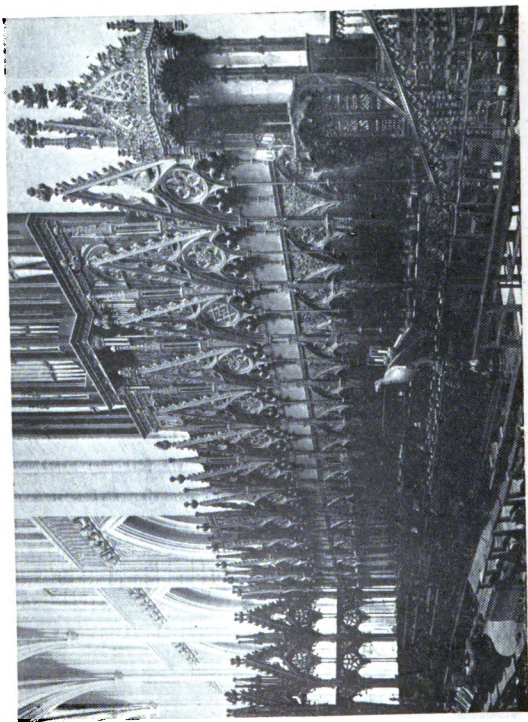
THE NORTH TRANSEPT.



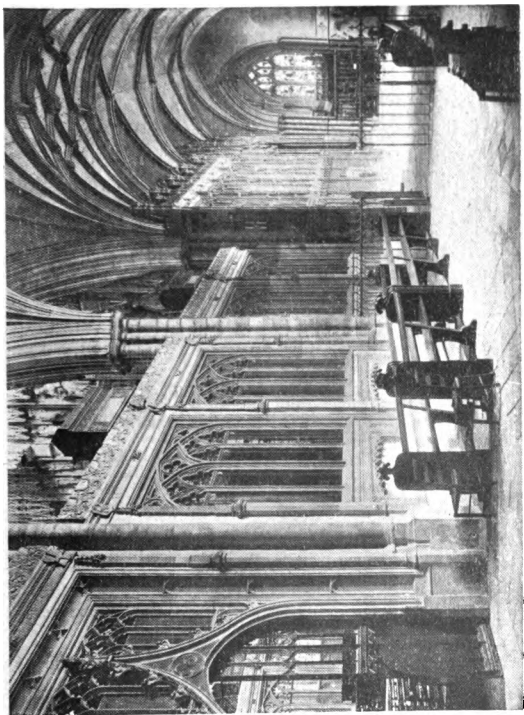
WYKEHAM'S CHANTRY.



THE REREDOS.



THE CHOIR-STALLS.



SOUTH AISLE OF RETRO-CHOIR.



THE EAST END.

HISTORICAL NOTES

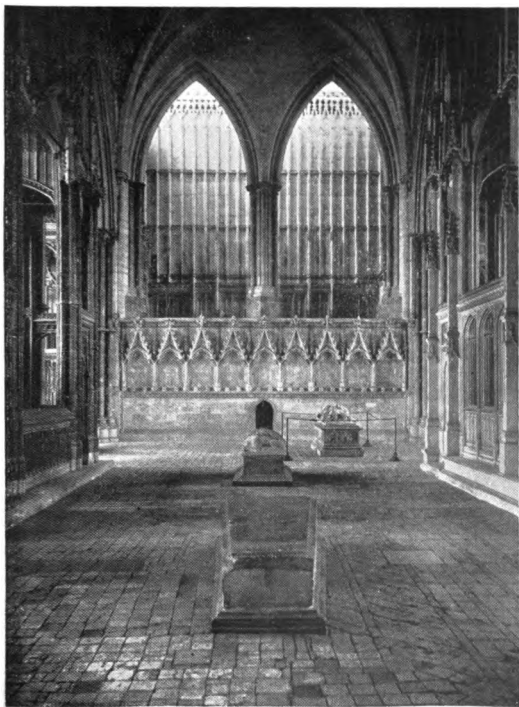
Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

- 43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
- 164. King Lucius said to have rebuilt Church.
- 449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
- 520. Kingdom of Wessex established.
- 597. Augustine lands in Kent.
- 634. Mission of Birinus.
- 679. See removed to Winchester from Dorchester.
- 787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
- 827. Egbert Overlord of all England.
- 852. **Swithun** : prior and subsequently bishop ; remembered as the weather saint—on July 15.
- 871. Alfred, King of Wessex.
- 963. **Æthelwold** : bishop for 21 years ; moved the body of St. Swithun on July 15, 980.
- 985. **Ælphege** : subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1032. **Ælwin** : the legendary lover of Queen Emma.
- 1047. **Stigand** : in 1052, Archbishop of Canterbury

1066. **NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.**
1070. **Walkelin**: first Norman bishop; rebuilt Cathedral.
1100. **William Gifford**: founder of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and Waverley Abbey—Sir W. Scott's *Waverley*.
- *1119. **Henry de Blois**: grandson of the Conqueror, and brother of King Stephen; consecrated Becket as Archbishop: founded hospital of St. Cross.
1174. **Richard Toole**: an opponent of Becket, but after the murder dedicated churches to him.
- *1189. **Godfrey de Lucy**: built the retro-choir; improved the navigation of river Itchin.
- *1204. **Peter des Roches**: a partisan of King John; a Crusader; founded the Domus Dei at Portsmouth, and the monastery at Selborne.
1215. Magna Carta—June 15.
1220. The Friars arrive in England.
- *1250. **Ethelmar or Aylmer de Valance**: an unpopular, rapacious, and tyrannical bishop.
- *1268. **Nicholas of Ely**: once Lord Chancellor and High Treasurer.
1305. **Henry Woodlock**: crowned Edward II.
1323. **John Stratford**: later, Abp. of Canterbury.
1324. William of Wykeham born.
1333. **Adam Orleton**: said (probably unjustly) to have instigated the murder of Edward II.
- *1346. **William Edington**: First Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; Treasurer of England 1350; Chancellor 1357.
1366. Wycliffe defends refusal of subsidy to Rome.
- *1367. **William of Wykeham**: rebuilt the nave of Cathedral; founded Winchester school, and New College, Oxford; his name is known in connexion with building at Windsor and other great castles; his motto—'Manners Makyth Man,' throughout the world.
- *1405. **Henry of Beaufort**: son of John of Gaunt, thrice Chancellor of England; rebuilt and re-endowed St. Cross, an 'Almhouse of Noble Poverty'; devoted an immense amount of money to the inmates of London prisons; tried Jeanne Darc; the Bishop of Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*
- *1447. **William of Waynflete**: founder of Magdalen College, Oxford.

1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.**
- *1487. **Peter Courtenay.**
- *1493. **Thomas Langton** : a great educationist.
- *1500. **Richard Fox** : founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
1529. **Thomas Wolsey** : one year 'in commendam.'
- *1531. **Stephen Gardiner** : the cruel persecutor of Queen Mary's reign ; deprived 1550, restored 1553.
1550. **John Poynt** : helped Cranmer with the first Prayer Book.
1554. Marriage of Queen Mary and Philip of Spain.
1556. **John White** : deposed by Queen Elizabeth.
1588. **DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.**
1596. **William Day** : provost of Eton for 34 years.
1597. **Thomas Bilson** : a Bible reviser.
1619. **Lancelot Andrewes** : a learned preacher ; Bible reviser ; buried at St. Saviour's, Southwark.
1627. **Richard Nelle** : later, Archbishop of York.
1632. **Walter Curle** : a follower of Laud.
1645. Winchester finally taken by Cromwell.
1650. See vacant for ten years.
1660. **Brian Duppa** : chaplain to Charles I ; accompanied him to Carisbrooke Castle.
- *1662. **George Morley** : founded the Cathedral library ; a friend of Isaak Walton.
- *1684. **Peter Mews** : a captain in the Civil War ; fought at Sedgemoor against Monmouth.
1707. **Sir Jonathan Trelawney** : tried as one of the Seven Bishops.
1721. **Charles Trimmell** : an opponent of Sacheverell.
- *1723. **Richard Willis** : a strong advocate for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- *1734. **Benjamin Hoadly** : favourite of George I.
1761. **John Thomas** : tutor to George III.
- *1781. **Brownlow North** : half-brother of Lord North.
- *1820. **Sir George Pretymann Tomline** : distinguished scholar, and tutor to Pitt.
- *1827. **Charles Sumner** : first bishop since Reformation to be enthroned at Winchester.
- *1869. **Samuel Wilberforce** : son of William Wilberforce ; famous as Bishop of Oxford ; a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone.
1873. **Edward Harold Browne.**
- *1890. **Anthony Wilson Thorold.**
1895. **Randall Thomas Davidson** : to Canterbury.
1903. **Herbert Edward Ryle.**

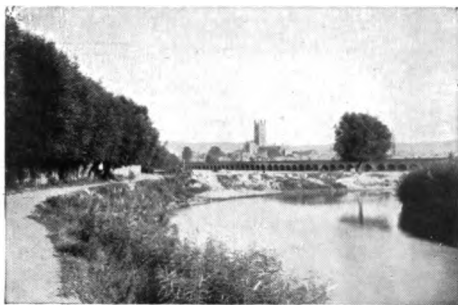


THE RETRO-CHOIR.



TRANSEPT AND EAST END.

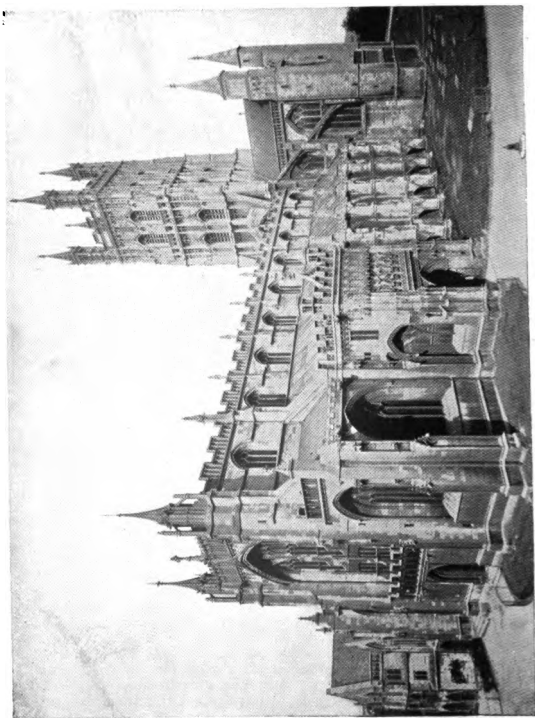
Gloucester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER SEVERN.

OF the first introduction of Christianity to Gloucester, the Roman Glevum, nothing authentic is known.

A legend attributes its establishment to King Lucius; its history however does not begin until 681. An abbey was then founded by Osric, viceroy of King Ethelred of Mercia, for monks and nuns, ruled by an abbess, Kyneburga, the sister of Osric, being the first. Eva was her successor, and when she died in 769 the establishment was broken up. About 823 Beornwulf, King of Mercia, rebuilt the monastery, and introduced secular priests; these in 1022 were changed by Cnut to Benedictines. The monastery was burnt down in 1058, but was rebuilt and reformed by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester. When the Norman Serlo became Abbot in 1072 there were however only two monks, and eight novices; but under his influence the numbers rapidly increased, and rebuilding became necessary. The work was begun in 1089, some of the materials, as at St. Albans, being taken from the Roman wall. It inaugurated a period of four hundred years of building activity, which resulted in the completion of one of the most beautiful, and, architecturally, one of the most interesting of our cathedrals. The chief interest of Gloucester Cathedral is architectural, but there is also a strong human side. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, was one of the first four victims of the Marian



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

persecutions: Robert Raikes, the father of the Sunday School, was a Gloucester man. The Conqueror spent his Christmas at Gloucester when possible; it was from this city that he issued his command for the compilation of Domesday Book. Here William Rufus forced the Archbishopric upon Anselm. Parliaments were held in the great hall of the abbey by Henry I, Edward I, Richard II, Henry IV and V, and it is said that it was at Gloucester that Richard III decreed the murder of his nephews. Abbot Thokey, braving the anger of the Queen, received the body of the murdered King Edward II, whose monument became a place of pilgrimage, the offerings at which brought an enormous revenue to the monastery. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the abbey church became a cathedral, and John Wakeman, Abbot of Tewkesbury, the first bishop. Not much damage was done during the Civil War, but later on an attempt was made to pull down parts of the building. Happily this was arrested, and further desecration was avoided by the church being given to the City.

George Whitefield, one of England's greatest preachers, was born at Gloucester in 1714. At the age of twenty-two he was ordained in the Cathedral by Bishop Benson, and preached his first sermon in St. Mary de Crypt. He died in Massachusetts in 1770.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The birthplace of the Perpendicular style. Clothing of *Norman* work with *Perpendicular*, especially in choir, of great interest and beauty.

Unusual height of nave piers.

Choir partly under tower.

Lady-chapel one of the largest in the kingdom.

Construction of building connecting choir and Lady-chapel.

The whispering gallery.

Cloisters the finest in the kingdom.

East window (five feet wider than choir walls) is the largest in the world—72 X 38 or 2,736 square feet. York east window is 78 X 33 or 2,574 but has more glass than Gloucester.

Old tiles, especially in presbytery and Lady-chapel.

The central tower; to be compared with Canterbury, which is 10 feet higher, and about 50 years later.

Monastic buildings and cloisters on north side of church, instead of on the (usual) south side.

BUILDING DATES

- 1089. Present Cathedral begun by Abbot Serlo: the work of E. end remains.
- 1100. Dedication of the E. end of the building.
- 1101. Damage by fire.
- 1122. Another fire, destroying roof of nave.
Abbey buildings surrounded by stone wall.
Crypt strengthened by masonry.
Prior's lodge; the crypt and slype.
- 1170.c. Fall of western tower.
New stalls in choir—only fragments remain.
All work to this date except the W. end practically remains, but with great alterations and additions.
- 1222. Great eastern tower—no trace remaining.
- 1225. Lady-chapel; rebuilt 1457-99.
- 1242. Nave triforium altered; nave vaulted.
- 1300. Another fire.
- 1318.c. South aisle of nave reconstructed by Abbot Thokey.
- 1327. Edward II interred in the church.
- 1330.c. South transept reconstructed.
- 1337-51. Choir cased and vaulted by Adam de Staunton.
Stalls on Prior's (N.) side. 1350.c. The east window.
- 1351-77. Thomas Horton completed Staunton's work, including the presbytery, the high altar, and stalls on Abbot's (S.) side. He also completed transformation of N. transept, built some monastic buildings, and part of cloisters.
- 1381-1407. Cloisters completed by Abbot Froucester.
- 1421-37. West front, and W. end of nave rebuilt by Abbot Morwent.
South porch. Windows of nave clerestory.
- 1440.c. Abbot Boteler's chapel.
- 1450-57. Central tower begun by Abbot Seabroke; completed by a monk, Robert Tully.
- 1457-72. Eastern bay of chapter-house.
Lady-chapel begun, Abbot Hanley; completed by Abbot Farley before 1498.
John the Baptist's chapel.
- 1576. Considerable repairs.
- 1616. Restorations begun by Laud.
- 1710. Wooden reredos; replaced 1807, and again 1873.
- 1740.c. Nave paved, and other works—Bishop Benson.
- 1820. Choir screen; replacing Bishop Benson's.
- 1847. Restoration begun under Mr. F. S. Waller.
- 1853. Sir Gilbert Scott at work. 1862. East window restored.
- 1867. St. Andrew's chapel painted by Mr. Gambier Parry.
- 1896. Lady-chapel restored.

MONUMENTS

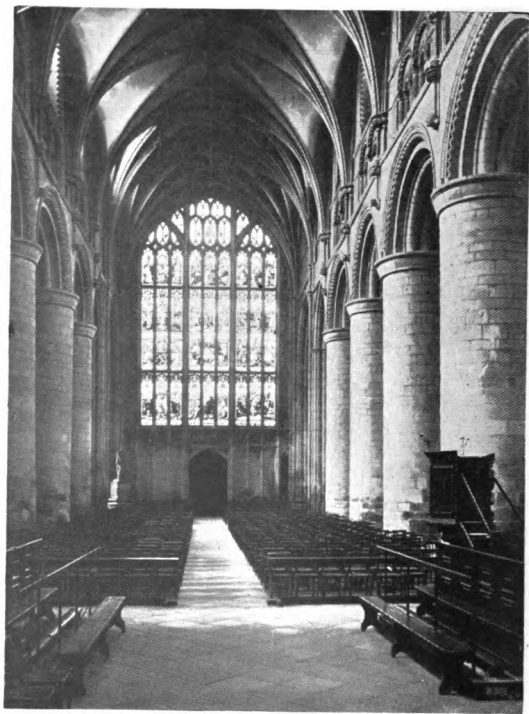
In addition to those mentioned under ' Historical Notes,' there are, among others, monuments or tombs of: King Osric; (?) Robert, Duke of Normandy; Edward II; John de Staunton, brother of the Abbot; John Jones, M.P. for Gloucester at time of Gunpowder Plot, and registrar to eight bishops; Mrs. Morley (1784) (*Flaxman*) who died at sea with her young child; Rev. Thomas Stock, a worker with Robert Raikes; Sir George O. Paul (1820) an active worker for prison reform; Dr. Jenner (1823) the discoverer of vaccination; Rev. H. Haines (1872) for 23 years a master in the Cathedral school; Dr. S. S. Wesley (1876) the distinguished organist of the Cathedral.

DIMENSIONS

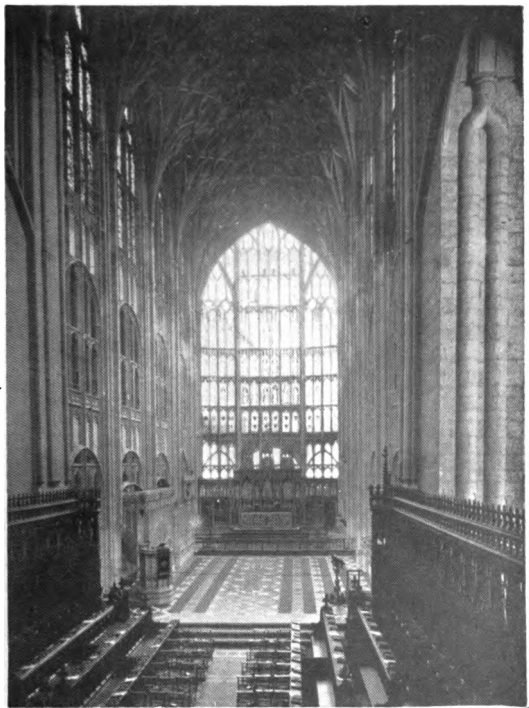
External length 425 feet. Height of tower 225 feet. Internal length of nave 174 feet; choir 140 feet; Lady-chapel 90 feet. Width of nave 34 feet; aisles 15 feet; across transepts 128 feet.



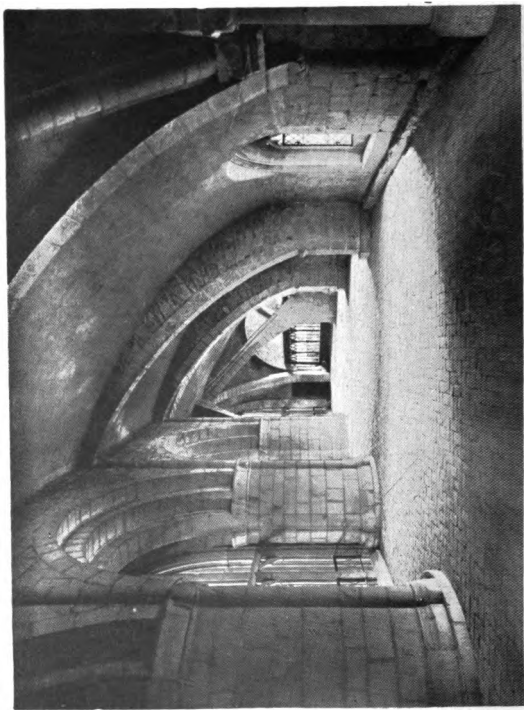
THE NAVE.



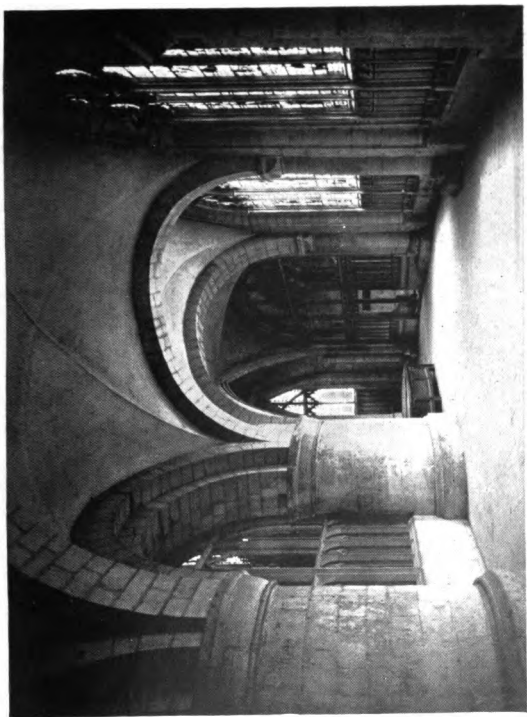
THE NAVE.



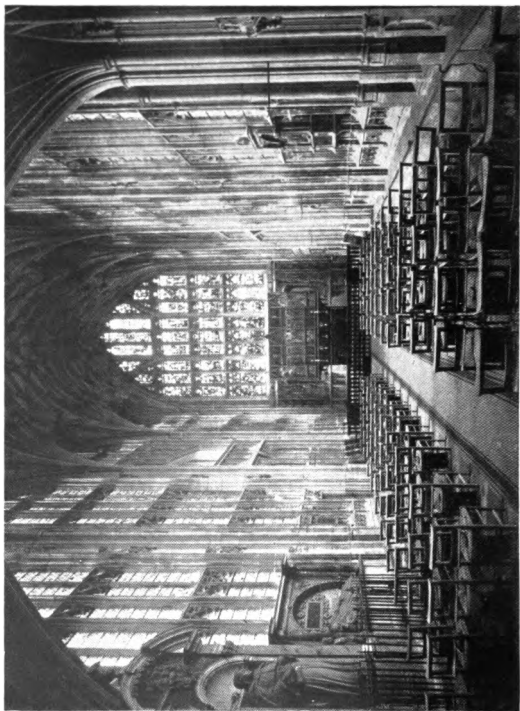
THE CHOIR.



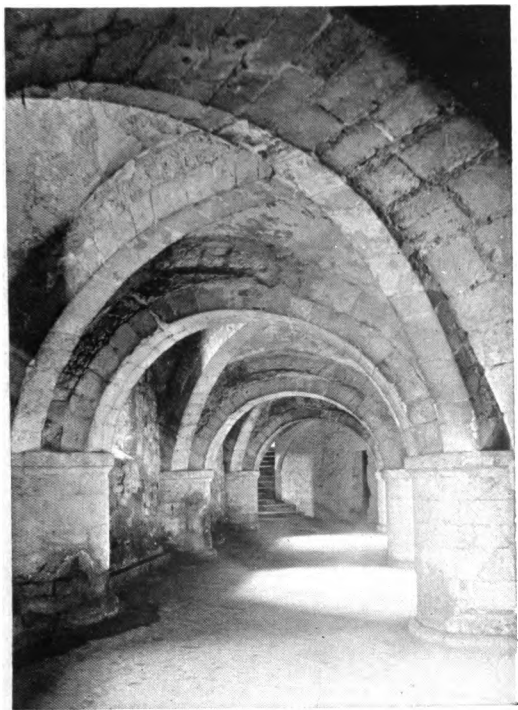
THE SOUTH TRIFORIUM.



THE SOUTH AMBULATORY.



THE LADY-CHAPEL.



THE CRYPT.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted. *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

Glevum (Gloucester) walled by the Romans.

201. King Lucius died at Gloucester.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

577. Battle of Deorham.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

681. First Abbey founded by Osric.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

821. Beornwulf, King of Mercia, said to have established secular priests, and to have rebuilt the monastery.

1022. King Cnut introduced Benedictine monks.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

1072. **Serlo**: first Norman abbot; chaplain of the Conqueror.

1086. Domesday Book completed.

1093. Anselm consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury at Gloucester.

1131. **Walter de Lacy**: Robert, Duke of Normandy dying (1134) during his rule, was buried in the choir.

*1139. **Gilbert Foliot**: Bishop of Hereford 1148; of London 1163; supported the King against Becket.

1216. Henry III crowned in the church.

1283. Foundation of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, on the site of Worcester College.

1284. Edward, first Prince of Wales, born.

1298. Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.

1306. **John Thokey**: builder of S. aisle of nave; received the body of Edward II for interment.

1327. Murder of Edward II at Berkeley Castle.

1329. **John Wygemore**: began the great architectural changes of the building.

1381. **Walter Froucester**: chronicler of the Cathedral; builder of the greater part of the cloisters; mitred by Pope Urban VI.

1420. **John Morwent**: rebuilt W. end of the church.

*1450. **Thomas Seabroke**: builder of the tower.

1472. **William Farley**: builder of Lady-chapel.

1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.

*1515. **William Malverneor Parker**: the last abbot.

1534. PAPAL SUPREMACY ABOLISHED IN ENGLAND.

1536. English Bible issued.



THE MORLEY MONUMENT.

1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS,
including Gloucester.

1541. Episcopal see of Gloucester founded by separation
from Worcester.

John Wakeman: first bishop; Abbot of
Tewkesbury; revised the Revelation in Cranmer's
Bible.

1551. **John Hooper**: surrendered office 1552 but reappointed to the united sees of Gloucester and Worcester; deprived and imprisoned by Mary 1553; burnt as heretic February 9, 1555.
1554. Gloucester again separated from Worcester.
1605. **Thomas Ravis**: a translator of part of New Testament of King James's Bible.
1605. Gunpowder Plot.
1611. AUTHORIZED BIBLE PUBLISHED.
1612. **Miles Smith**: translated the Prophets in King James's Bible, and wrote the Preface.
1625. **Godfrey Goodman**: suspected of Romanism, and suspended by Laud 1640; restored, and again deprived by Parliament; died 1656; buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.
- 1646.c. Sect of Quakers founded by G. Fox.
1661. **William Nicolson**: first bishop of Restoration.
1681. **Robert Frampton**: a Nonjuror, and deprived.
1691. **Edward Fowler**: a Latitudinarian.
1715. **Richard Willis**: to Salisbury 1721; Winchester 1725; strong advocate for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
1721. **John Wilcocks**: in 1731 to Rochester, and to deanery of Westminster.
1724. Music Festival of Three Choirs founded.
1735. **Martin Benson**: an extensive 'repairer' of the Cathedral.
Robert Raikes born.
1760. **William Warburton**: friend of Pope; author of *The Divine Legation of Moses*, etc. Dr. Johnson wrote in his praise.
1779. **James Yorke**: son of Ld. Chancellor Hardwicke.
1780. SUNDAY SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED by Robert Raikes.
1796. Dr. Jenner's first experiment in vaccination.
1815. **Henry Ryder**: to Lichfield 1824, where is his well-known monument by Chantrey.
1827. Gloucester and Berkeley canal completed.
1830. **James Henry Monk**: under his rule (1836) the sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united.
1856. **Charles Baring**: to Durham 1861.
John Halifax published.
1861. **William Thomson**: Archbishop of York 1862.
1863. **Charles J. Ellioott**: chairman of the New Testament Revision Committee.
1881. REVISED NEW TESTAMENT PUBLISHED.
1898. Separation of sees of Gloucester and Bristol.

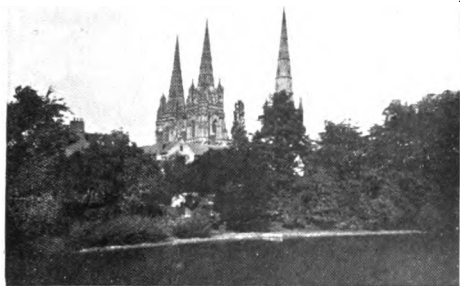


THE CLOISTER.



BISHOP HOOPER'S MONUMENT.

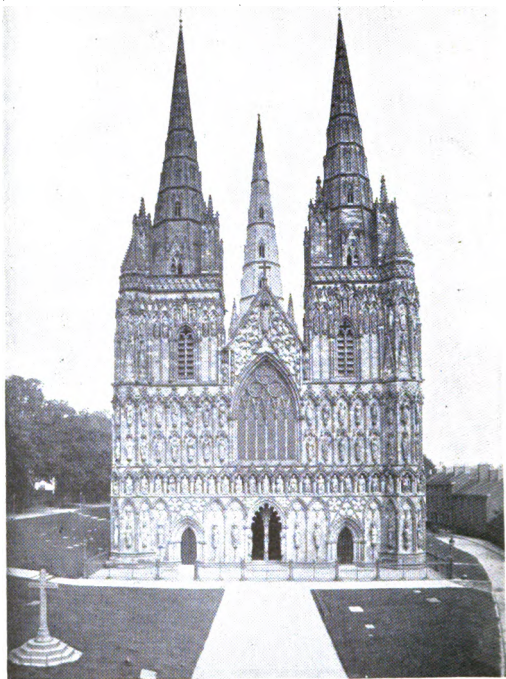
Lichfield



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE kingdom of Mercia was one of the last parts of England to embrace Christianity. Peada, son of Penda, king of Mercia, as a condition of marriage with the daughter of the Christian king, Oswi, of Northumbria, was converted. Returning home with his bride he took with him four priests who, with consent of Penda, laboured at converting the people. Diuma, an Irish Scot, was one of the four, and was made the first bishop of Mercia by Oswi, who in 655 overthrew Penda in battle. But the place of the see was not fixed until 669 when the famous Ceadda, better known as St. Chad, became bishop. He built the first church on or near the site of the present Cathedral. No trace of this remains, nor of the second church, to which the body of the saint was later on translated. Under Bishop Saxulf, 675-91, Mercia was divided into five sees—Lichfield, Hereford, Worcester, Leicester, and Lindsey. The last two were subsequently merged in Lincoln. In 775 Offa became king of Mercia and ten years later obtained from the Pope the dignity of an archbishopric for his kingdom, the Archbishop of Lichfield having under his rule six suffragans, leaving four only to Canterbury. In 803 however the act was annulled.

The first Norman bishop, Peter, removed the place of the see to Chester; his successor removed it again to



THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

Coventry, and it was not until 1128 that a return was made to Lichfield.

In the Civil War the close, which had been fortified by Bishop Walter Langton, was held for the king against the Parliamentarians under Lord Brooke. On March 2, 1643, St. Chad's Day, 'a shot from the battlement of the great spire by one deaf and dumb Dyott' killed Lord Brooke, and a tablet in Dam Street marks the spot where he fell. Sir John Gell succeeded to the command, and his guns brought down the central spire. When the garrison surrendered on March 5 the church was despoiled in the manner characteristic of the times. There was another siege by Prince Rupert a month later, and a third in 1646 by Parliamentary forces. After the restoration, Bishop Hacket began to repair the damage; and the central spire was rebuilt from designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The subsequent history is uneventful, but an increasing appreciation of the Cathedral has preserved it one of the most beautiful in the country.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The colour of the stone; red sandstone.

The three spires, 'Ladies of the Vale.'

West front, one of the three best in England, and especially the door; the large window is modern (1869) replacing Bishop Hacket's.

One of the smallest cathedrals in England.

Orientation of nave and choir different.

Unusual size of triforium compared with pier arches and clerestory.

Clever juncture of *Early English* and *Decorated* work of choir.

Richness of the carving throughout the building.

Glass of Lady-chapel.

Woodwork of choir executed by Mr. Evans, the original of Seth in *Adam Bede*.

In the library are the *Gospels of St. Chad*.

BUILDING DATES

Of the Saxon churches there are no remains, and only fragments of the first Norman church.

1200.c. Choir of present Cathedral begun. Now remaining:
lower portions of three western bays.

1220.c. South transept begun.

1240.c. North transept and chapter-house begun.

1250.c. Nave: central tower probably rebuilt.

1275.c. West front begun; the two towers were not completed until about 1330, and the spires later still.

1300.c. Lady-chapel begun by Walter Langton.

Shrine of St. Chad—destroyed in Civil War.

The close fortified with a stone wall—no remains.

Bishop's palace, destroyed in Civil War.

1330.c. Presbytery, and clerestory of choir rebuilt.

1340.c. Lady-chapel completed by Roger Norburgh.

1457.c. The library built by Dean Heywood; removed 1750.

1642. General wreck of the Cathedral during siege, including destruction of central spire.

1661. Restoration begun by Bishop Hacket.

1687. The Bishop's palace: the wings and chapel later.

1760. Wyatt's restorations: screen dividing Lady-chapel from choir removed.

1802. Glass of Lady-chapel brought from Herckenrode.

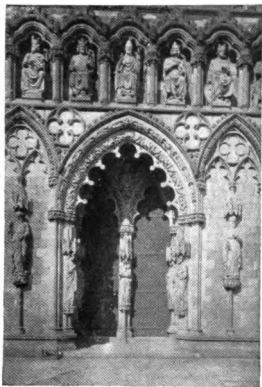
1822. West front filled with Roman cement figures by
Dean Woodhouse: removed 1877.

1860. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.

1884. Restorations of west front finished.

MONUMENTS

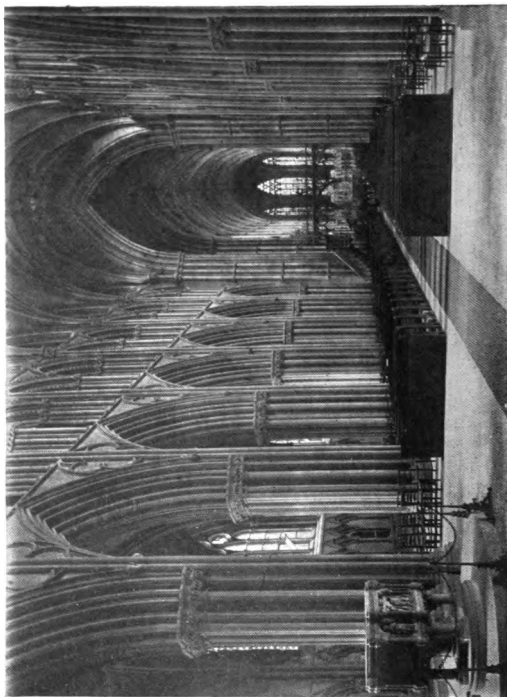
In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments or tombs of: Lady Mary Wortly Montague (1762) the introducer to this country of inoculation; Gilbert Warmsley the friend of Dr. Johnson; Dean Addison (1703) father of a more famous son; Dean Heywood (1492) a great benefactor of the Cathedral; Dean Woodhouse (1833); Dr. Johnson (1784); David Garrick (1779); Andrew Newton (1806), benefactor of town and Cathedral; Archdeacon Hodson (1855), father of Major Hodson, and of the present (1903) esteemed Vicar of Enfield; Major Hodson (1858) of 'Hodson's Horse' fame; Erasmus Darwin (1802) grandfather of Charles Darwin; Archdeacon Moore (1876); Dean Howard (1868); Dean Bickersteth (1892); 'The Sleeping Children,' the famous work of Chantrey.



THE WEST DOOR.

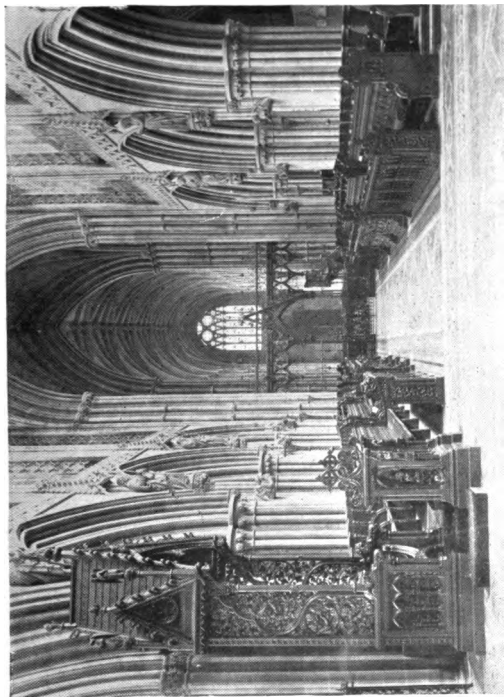
DIMENSIONS

Central spire 252 feet.
Western spires 195
feet.
Length 370 feet.



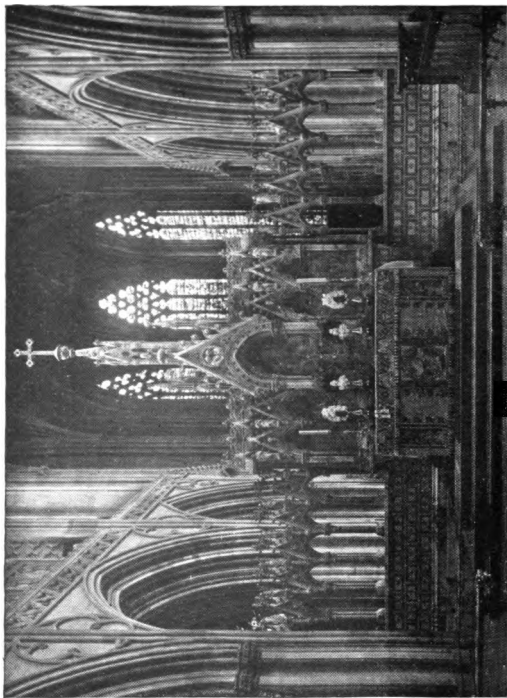
THE NAVE.

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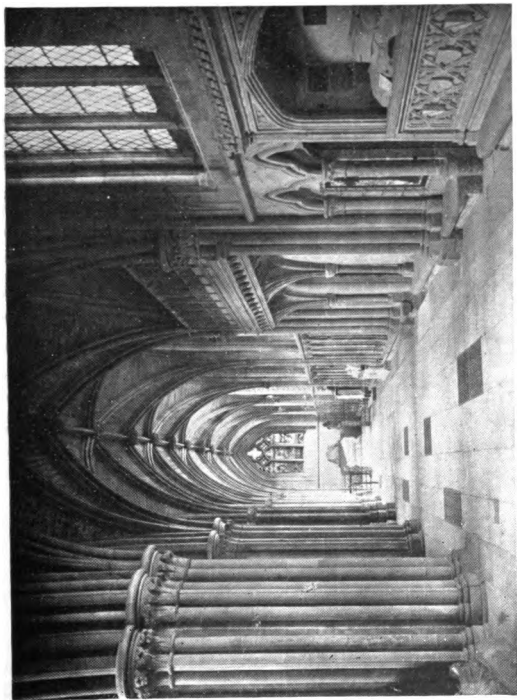
THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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London.



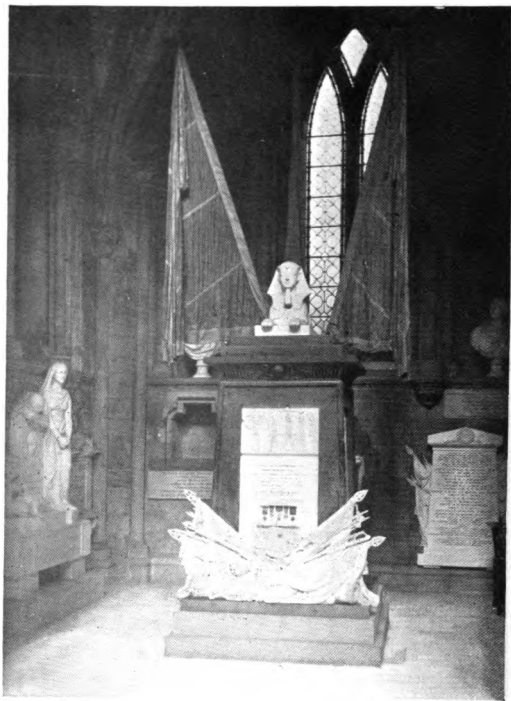
THE REREDOS.

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SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

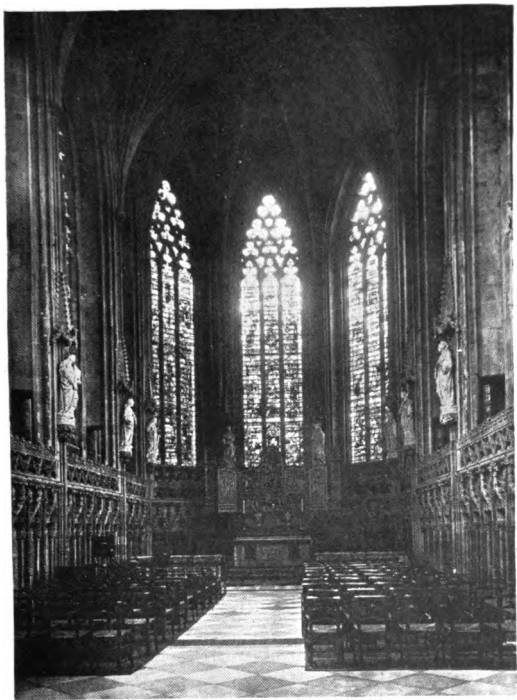
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AISLE OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL.



THE SLEEPING CHILDREN.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

First introduction of Christianity.

400. Ninian settles in the Lowlands of Scotland.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

565. Columba settles in Iona.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

633. King Penda wins battle of Hatfield, and enlarges kingdom of Mercia.

653. Conversion of the Mercians.

656. **Diuna** : first bishop of Mercia.

669. **Ceadda** : fixed place of see at Lichfield, and subsequently, as **St. Chad**, became the patron saint.

673. Synod of Hertford.

675. Mercia divided into five sees.

779. **Hilbert** : made Archbishop by the Pope at Offa's instigation.

790. Offa establishes monastery of St. Albans.

793. Lichfield again becomes a suffragan see.

1066. **NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.**
1072. **Peter**: first Norman bishop; removed the place of see to Chester.
1086. **Robert de Limesey**: removed the place of see to Coventry where Earl Leofric and Lady Godiva had founded their great monastery.
1129. **Roger de Clinton**: from his time bishops are designated of Lichfield and Coventry.
1188. **Hugh Monant**: clerk of Thomas Becket; partisan of John, deprived and restored by Richard I; fierce opponent of monks.
1215. **William of Cornhill**: consecrated by Archbishop S. Langton on same day as Bishop Poore, afterwards of Salisbury.
1215. Magna Carta, June 15.
1224. **Alexander Stavenby**: during his rule decree was made that monks of Coventry, and canons of Lichfield should alternately elect bishop.
- *1240. **Hugh Patteshull**: Treasurer of England.
1258. **Roger de Meyland**: son of Earl William Longespée of Salisbury; utterly neglected diocese, spending most of his time abroad.
- *1296. **Walter Langton**: Keeper of Great Seal; Treasurer of England; executor of the will of Edward I; imprisoned by Edward II, but released by demand of the clergy; great benefactor of the Cathedral, founding the Lady-chapel, and new shrine of St. Chad, and a new palace.
1322. **Roger Northburgh**: captured by the Scots at Bannockburn in 1314; Treasurer of England.
1360. **Robert Stretton**: chaplain to the Black Prince; an illiterate.
1386. **Richard Scrope**: translated to York 1398 and there beheaded; the Archbishop of Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*
1452. **Nicholas Close**: one of the six original *scolares*, and master of the works of King's College, Cambridge; chancellor of Cambridge.
1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.**
1492. **William Smyth**: founder of Brasenose College.
1534. **Rowland Lee**: secured the full Parliamentary rights of Wales, Chester, and Monmouth.
1567. Rugby School founded by Lawrence Sheriff.
1609. **George Abbott**: to London 1610; Canterbury 1611; translated the four Gospels, and the Acts in King James's Bible; founded a hospital at Guildford.

1610. **Richard Nelle** : a friend of Lord Burghley ; he burnt a 'heretic' in 1611 ; Dean of Westminster 1562 ; Bishop of Rochester 1608 ; Lincoln 1613 ; Durham 1617 ; Winchester 1627 ; Archbishop of York 1631.
1619. **Thomas Morton** : zealous in his conversion of Papists and Nonconformists ; translated to Durham where he had a noble and distinguished career ; died in 1659 aged 95.
1642. Sieges of Cathedral.
1644. **Accepted Frewen** : consecrated in Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford ; Archbishop of York 1660.
1645. Execution of Archbishop Laud.
Charles I visits Lichfield after Naseby.
1649. Execution of Charles I.
- *1661. **John Hacket** : the restorer of the Cathedral after the damage done during the war.
1692. **William Lloyd** : one of the Seven Bishops.
1699. **John Hough** : the President of Magdalen College deposed by James II.
1709. Samuel Johnson born at Lichfield September 18.
1712. Dr. Sacheverell at Lichfield.
1745. Charles Edward marches to Derby.
1750. **Frederick Cornwallis** : translated to Canterbury 1768.
1760. John Wesley visits Burslem.
1766. Grand Trunk canal begun by Brindley.
1769. Josiah Wedgwood opens works at Etruria.
1775. **Richard Hurd** : born at Penkridge ; biographer of Warburton.
1776. Dr. Johnson and Boswell visit Lichfield.
1781. **James, Earl of Cornwallis.**
1789. The French Revolution.
- *1824. **Henry Ryder** : brother of the Earl of Harrowby.
1836. **Samuel Butler** : began as Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, ended as Bishop of Lichfield.
1840. **James Bowstead.**
- *1843. **John Lonsdale.**
1847. Trent Valley Railway opened.
1857. Indian Mutiny.
1859. *Adam Bede* published.
- *1868. **George Augustus Selwyn.**
1871. Martyrdom of Bishop Patteson in Melanesia.
1878. **William Dalrymple MacLagan** : Archbishop of York 1891.
1891. **Hon. Augustus Legge.**



THE SOUTH PORCH.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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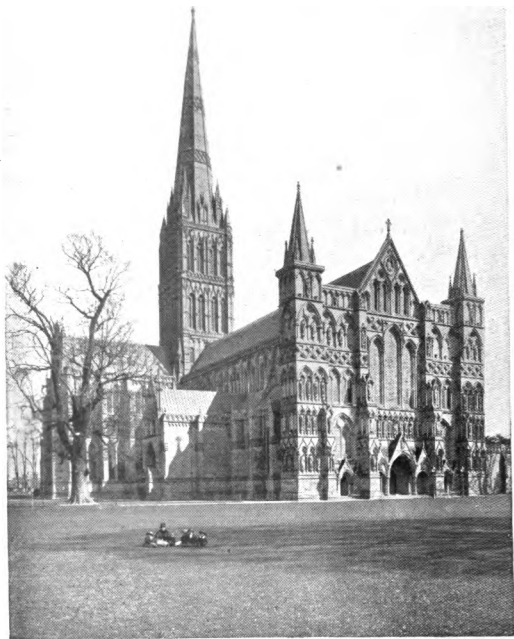
Salisbury



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

VERY few English cathedrals have received the unstinted praise that has been bestowed upon Salisbury. It is well deserved. The beautiful and peaceful situation, the wonderful harmony of the building, and the marvellous spire are all most impressive, and charm the visitor. There is of course the greatest possible interest to be found in the study of the alterations and additions made to the Mediaeval cathedrals, but it is good to have at least one building that speaks, and that so beautifully, one thought.

The history of the see begins with the foundation of the bishopric of Sherborne in 705. Two hundred years later, in 909, a new diocese was created for Wiltshire alone, with its seat at Ramsbury or Wilton. So things continued until Norman times, when Bishop Herman united the sees of Sherborne and Wilton, placing his seat at Old Sarum. Of this diocese Osmund, the compiler of the *Use of Sarum*, is the best remembered bishop. He completed the Cathedral, which however was not destined to have so long a history as other Norman buildings. Bishop Poore decided on removing to the present site, and in 1220 the building as we now know it was begun, three altars being completed in 1225. Three years later Bishop Poore was translated to Durham. His successor however energetically carried on the work, and in 1258 the whole building was



THE WEST FRONT.

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finished, costing, at present value, about half a million. The spire was added about one hundred years later. Since then there have been renovations and restorations, and certain strengthening works, but the beautiful church has survived them all, and is substantially as its builders left it, the most perfect example of the period.

The Cathedral is not very rich in architectural monuments, but there are a good many of interest, particularly those of two famous earls, father and son. William Longespée (1226) Earl of Salisbury, the son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond, took an active part in State affairs during the reign of John, and was a witness to Magna Carta, a copy of which is in the library. A crusader himself, he transmitted his warlike tastes to his son, who joined two Crusades, and falling near Cairo in 1250 was buried at Acre. The monument in the Cathedral is said to have been erected by his mother, the Countess Ella.

It is of interest to know that Bishop Poore is said to have planned the parochial divisions of the City of Salisbury, and that they remained practically unaltered until the end of the nineteenth century. Now a change has been made, a new parish—St. Mark's, has been formed, and one of the most beautiful of modern churches has been erected.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The beauty of the site, and the proportions of the building. No other church has stood on the site.

Plan: a double cross.

Spire: highest in England, and the most beautiful in the world; thickness of walls 2 feet to a height of 20 feet, and then only 9 inches; 23 inches out of perpendicular.

Regularity of size of stones, and even of bands in building.

Number of windows is said to equal the days of the year; the pillars the hours; and the doorways the months.

Connected base of columns of main arcade.

Strengthening arches across transepts, the east different from west. To be compared with work at Wells and Canterbury.

Monuments to the earliest bishops; some of the earliest of their class in England.

Consecration crosses on exterior walls.

Ball-flower not found on the earliest (E. end) building, but appears on W. front and tower.

Exterior view from NE.

BUILDING DATES

- 1220. Foundations laid by Bishop Poore.
- 1225. Three altars finished and consecrated.
- 1258. The whole building with exception of central tower and west front finished.
- 1263.c. Cloisters and chapter-house begun; finished about ten years later.
- 1326.c. Walls of close begun.
- 1330.c. Two stages added to central tower.
- 1350.c. The spire. Date very uncertain.
- 1460.c. Strengthening arches across transepts.
- 1668. Restorations of Bishop Ward.
- 1789. Beauchamp and Hungerford Chapels and campanile taken down; considerable alterations made under Wyatt.
- 1863. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.
- 1880. North porch restored by Mr. G. E. Street.
- 1898. Tower restored under Dean Boyle by Sir Arthur Blomfield—cost £14,000.

DIMENSIONS

Total exterior length 473 feet; nave 229½ feet. Interior height of nave 84 feet. Width of nave 82 feet. Central spire 404 feet.

MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments, or tombs of: Robert, Lord Hungerford (1459) served in France under the Regent Duke of Bedford; Lord Stourton (1556) hanged in the market-place for murder; William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond; Sir John Cheyney (1509) standard-bearer of Henry at Bosworth; William Longespée, fourth Earl of Salisbury, twice a Crusader, fell near Cairo 1250; the Boy Bishop (?); Sir John de Montacute (1389) present at Crecy; Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of Protector Somerset, and his wife, sister of Lady Jane Grey; Isaak Walton, son of the 'compleat angler'; Richard Jefferies (1887) the author; Henry Fawcett, M.P. (1884); John Britton (1857) author of series on Cathedrals of England; Richard Hooker (1600) author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*; and many others of great interest. In pavement in front of the altar-rail, 'Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.'



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

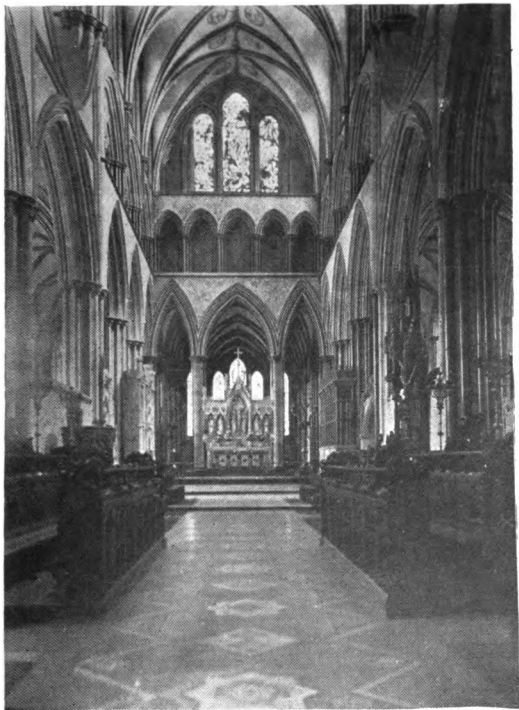
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THE CHOIR SCREEN.

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THE CHOIR.

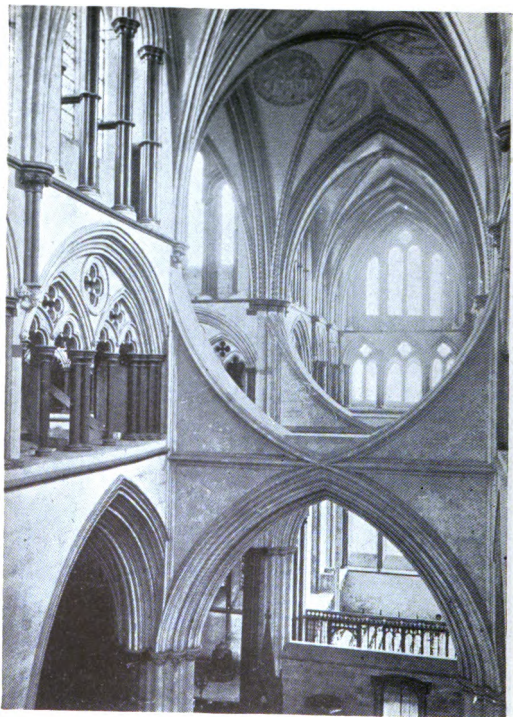


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EAST TRANSEPTS.

Mr. A. Fairbairns.

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WEST TRANSEPTS.

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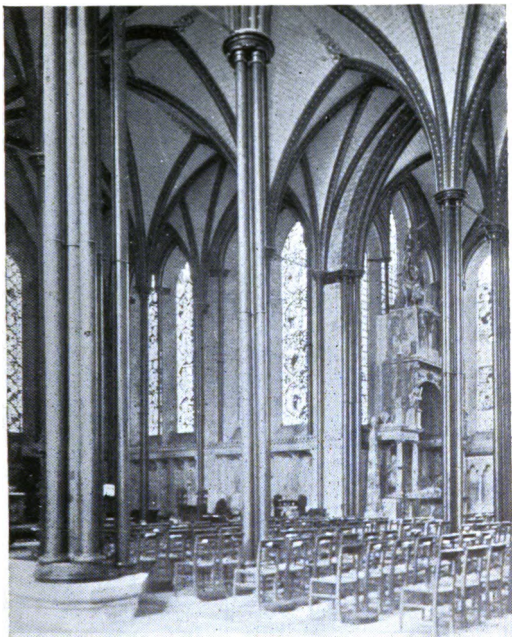
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BISHOP BRIDPORT'S TOMB.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL.

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NAVE TRIFORIUM.

HISTORICAL NOTES

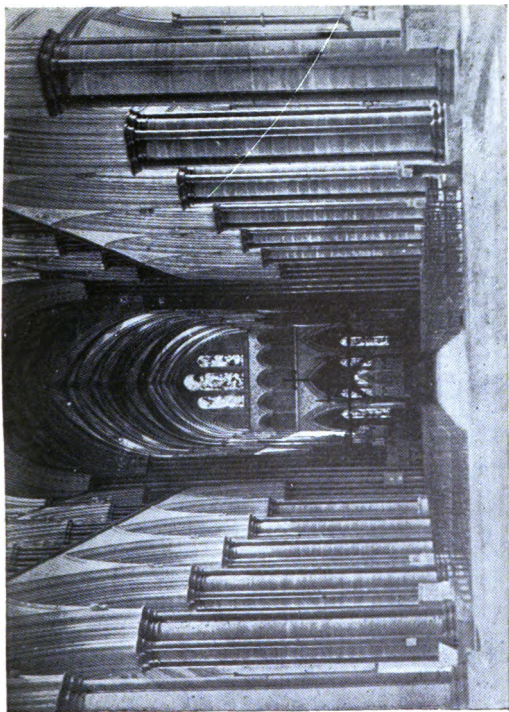
Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted *

A.D.

- 43-410. **ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.**
 Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum) established.
 First introduction of Christianity.
449. **ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.**
 520. Kingdom of Wessex established.
 597. Augustine lands in Kent.
 634. Mission of Birinus.
 705. See of Sherborne founded.
Aldhelm : first bishop; afterward St. Aldhelm.
787. **DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.**
 817. **Ealhstan** : a leader against the invaders.
 818. **Heahmund** : killed in battle of Merton.
 879. Peace of Wedmore.
 909. **Werstan** : removed place of see to Wilton.
- *1058. **Herman** : united sees of Wilton and Sherborne at Old Sarum in 1075 and began Cathedral there.
1066. **NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.**
 1078. **Osmund** : relative of the Conqueror; compiler of the *Use of Sarum*; afterward St. Osmund.
- *1102. **Roger** : powerful statesman of Henry I; false to Matilda, mistrusted and imprisoned by Stephen.

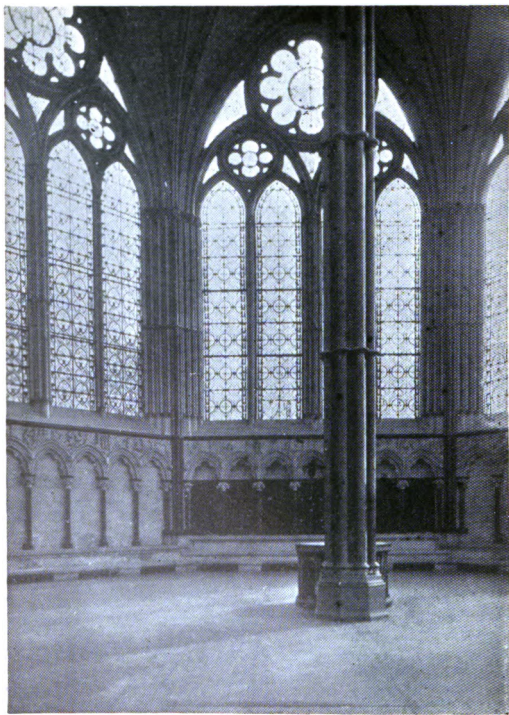
- *1142. **Jocelyn** : an opponent of Becket ; probably framed the Constitutions of Clarendon.
- 1188. **Hubert Fitz Walter** : a Crusader ; afterward Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1215. **MAGNA CARTA**.
- *1217. **Richard Poore** : began the present Cathedral in 1220 ; translated to Durham 1228.
- *1228. **Robert Bingham** : contd. work of Bishop Poore.
- *1256. **Giles of Bridport** : during his rule the new Cathedral was consecrated.
- *1262. **Walter de la Wyle** : founded church of St. Edmund, Salisbury.
- *1329. **Robert Wyvil** : appointed at instance of Queen Philippa ; ugly and unlettered ; he had a mansion in Fleet Street, London, now Salisbury Court.
- 1388. **John Waltham** : Master of the Rolls ; Keeper of Privy Seal ; Lord High Treasurer ; resisted unsuccessfully the visitation of Archbishop Courtenay ; buried in Westminster Abbey.
- *1395. **Richard Mitford** : confessor of Richard II.
- 1408. **Robert Hallam** : Chancellor of Oxford ; Cardinal 1411 ; English representative at Council of Constance ; opposed the burning of heretics.
- 1438. **William Ayscough** : murdered during the Peasant Rising.
- *1450. **Richard Beauchamp** : employed in various diplomatic missions ; in 1477 Dean of Windsor ; under him St. George's Chapel was built ; disputes with Bp. Edington of Winchester the honour of having been first Chancellor of the Order of the Garter ; built the great hall and chapel of the bishop's palace.
- 1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND**.
- *1482. **Lionel Woodville** : nephew of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV ; said to have died of grief at downfall of the fortunes of his house.
- *1502. **Edmund Audley** : son of Lord Audley ; presented pulpit to St. Mary's Oxford.
- 1524. **Lorenzo Campeggio** : Cardinal of St. Anastasius ; an adjudicator upon Henry VIII's divorce ; deprived 1534, on the fall of Wolsey.
- 1535. **Nicholas Shaxton** : condemned as a heretic, recanted ; preacher of fiery sermon at martyrdom of Anne Askew ; buried in Gonville Hall.
- *1539. **John Capon or Salcot** : a ready changer in changing times ; a reviser of the liturgy of Edward VI ; a judge of Bishop Hooper under Mary ; a plunderer of his see.

- *1560. **John Jewel** : first Protestant bishop; a diligent Reformer; Public Orator at Oxford; published in 1562 his *Apology of the Church of England*; preached at Paul's Cross against Cartwright and the Puritans: sent Richard Hooker to Oxford.
- *1571. **Edmund Gheast** : furnished library with books.
- 1577. **John Piers** : preached before Queen Elizabeth thanksgiving sermon for defeat of the Armada.
- 1588. **DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.**
- 1591. **John Coldwell** : the first married bishop of Salisbury; Sir Walter Raleigh obtained from him Sherborne Castle.
- 1641. **Brian Duppa** : tutor to sons of Charles I; accompanied the King to Carisbrooke; deprived by Parliament; to Winchester 1660.
- 1660. **Humphrey Henchman** : assisted Charles to escape after Worcester.
- 1663. **John Earle** : the companion of Charles in his wanderings; in 1660 Bishop of Worcester.
- *1667. **Seth Ward** : the repairer of the Cathedral after Civil War, employed Sir Christopher Wren to make survey; noted for his learning and charity.
- 1688. **WILLIAM OF ORANGE LANDS AT TORBAY.**
- 1689. **Gilbert Burnet** : author of *History of his Own Times*; the friend of William III.
- 1734. **Thomas Sherlock** : a powerful preacher; translated to London 1749.
- 1776. John Constable, painter, born.
- 1791. **John Douglas** : a Scotchman; as chaplain, present at battle of Fontenoy; prepared for publication Captain Cook's Journals.
- *1807. **John Fisher** : tutor to Princess Charlotte.
- 1825. **Thomas Burgess** : founded Lampeter Coll.
- *1837. **Edward Denison** : brother of Mr. Speaker Denison.
- *1854. **Walter Kerr Hamilton** : founded Theological College.
- *1869. **George Moberley** : Head Master Winchester 1835-1866.
- 1870. Elementary Education Act.
- 1881. Revised Version of New Testament published.
- 1885. **John Wordsworth.**
- 1899. Consecration of St. Mark's, Salisbury.
- 1901. The Right Rev. A. B. Webb, appointed dean.



THE NAVE.

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THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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Notes ❀ ❀
on the ❀ ❀
Cathedrals

LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LTD.

1923

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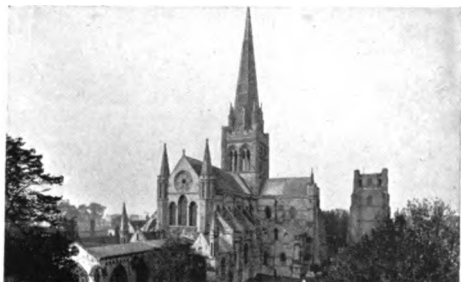
Peterborough

Rochester

St. Albans

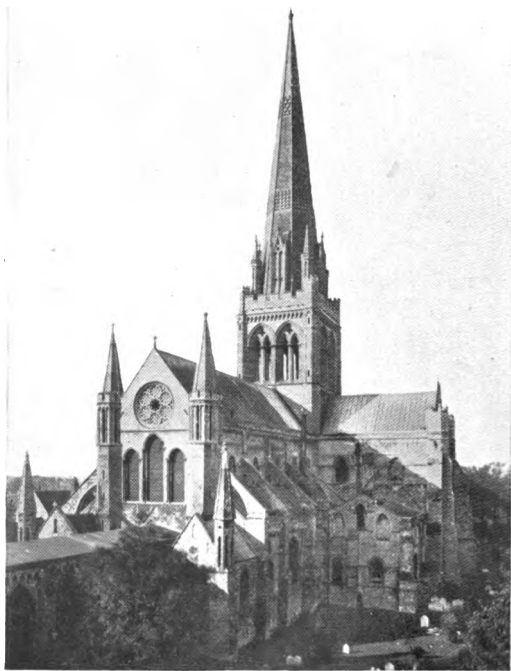
In the first volume of 'Notes on the Cathedrals' an attempt was made to include an example of every style of architecture; this second volume brings together some of the leading Norman buildings.

Chichester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

CHICHESTER has been a cathedral city since 1082, the see having been originally placed at Selsea. Christianity made no progress among the South Saxons for nearly a hundred years after the landing of Augustine in Kent; the Sussex shores were the home of pirates, who about the year 650 nearly captured the famous Wilfred of Northumbria returning from France after his consecration as Archbishop of York. 'At a later period of his life Wilfred nobly revenged himself on this inhospitable people by labouring, and with success, in their conversion to Christianity.' About the year 680 Wilfred, after his flight from Northumbria, joined a small body of Christians under a Scot named Dicul, at Bosham; by working among the people for their material good he obtained their confidence and secured their conversion. The peninsula of Selsea—the 'Seals' Island was granted to him by King Ædilwich, and there a monastery was built, and the see established, Wilfred himself becoming the first bishop. And here Oswald, the sainted king of Northumbria was specially revered. Wilfred became counsellor to Caedwalla, the conqueror of his first patron Ædilwich; 'he laboured abundantly' in the conversion of the people of the Isle of Wight and the South, and after the death of Ecgfried of Northumbria returned to the Yorkshire diocese. The last Saxon bishop, Æthelric, was deprived, and for some unknown reason imprisoned at Marlborough, Stigand a chaplain of the Conqueror succeeding.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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Some distinguished names are on the roll of the Bishops of Chichester, among them Richard Poore, afterwards the builder of Salisbury Cathedral, Reginald Pecock, the most remarkable churchman of his time, and the famous Lancelot Andrewes; but perhaps the most interesting name is that of Richard de la Wych, the sainted Bishop of Chichester, and the patron of the city. He was an Oxford man, of which University he subsequently became Chancellor. He was a splendid worker in his diocese, a strenuous supporter of Becket, preached the Crusade, and lived so exemplary a life that he was canonized by Pope Urban IV. The translation of St. Richard's relics took place in 1276 in the presence of King Edward I and his Court.

The architectural study of the Cathedral is of considerable value, embracing as it does examples of all the great building periods, some of them of exceptional merit. Fire and the Puritans wrought some damage. When the city was taken in 1642 the Parliamentary army under Sir William Waller occupied the Cathedral, and did not treat it very gently.

Chichester has a distinction that raises it far above all other English cathedral cities. It was probably the home of the Claudia of St. Paul's *Epistle to Timothy*, who almost certainly was a British princess. Claudia's father was faithful to the cause of Rome and ruled the province; his daughter was married to the patrician Pudens.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Five aisles in nave—the only other English cathedral having this peculiarity is Manchester. Striking effects of light and shade result. View from north-west corner of north aisle should not be missed. South window of south transept one of the best examples of *Decorated* work in England. Purbeck shafts farther detached from piers than any other example. Sculptured slabs in south choir aisle—said to have been removed from Selsea. The chapel of south choir aisle claims to have the first modern memorial window, but the glass has been replaced. Modern stained glass, some of it bad, in unusual quantity. Portraits of the Bishops of Selsea and Chichester from the beginning, and the Monarchs of England—note Caedwalla in likeness of Henry VII, the patron of Bishop Sherborne. Ancient presidential chair in Consistory Court. The Campanile is the only existing example of detached tower adjoining a cathedral; the one at Salisbury was destroyed by Wyatt. In the library, Cranmer's copy of Archbishop Hermann's *Service Book*, and some old and interesting MSS.

BUILDING DATES

- 1088. Cathedral begun by Bishop Ralph.
- 1108. Consecration of the earliest portion.
- 1114. Fire partly destroys the building.
- 1184. Cathedral finished and consecrated.
- 1186. Fire again causes considerable damage.
- 1199. Restoration and enlargement — Bishop Seffrid II.
Clerestory of nave.
- 1223-44. Outer aisles, or chapels of nave.
- 1250.c. Retro-choir.
- 1288-1305. Lady-chapel lengthened—Bishop Gilbert de St.
Leofard.
- 1305-36. Campanile—Bishop Langton.
South window of south transept.
- 1350.c. Central tower.
- 1400.c. Spire; upper part rebuilt by Wren, who fixed an
ingenious pendulum to counteract the force of the
wind. Both spire and tower fell in 1861.
- 1450.c. The Arundel rood-screen; removed 1859.
- 1507-36. Upper portion of choir stalls—Bishop Sherborne.
Decoration of vaulting by the Bernardis;
destroyed in nineteenth century.
- 1843-56. Repairs and restoration.
- 1859. Nave adapted for public worship.
- 1860. Restoration under Mr. W. Slater.
- 1861. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.
- 1866. Tower and spire rebuilt.
- 1901. N.W. tower rebuilt.

DIMENSIONS

Internal length 393 feet. Width of nave 91 feet—surpassed in England only by York. Length of choir 115 feet, breadth 59 feet. Height of spire 277 feet.

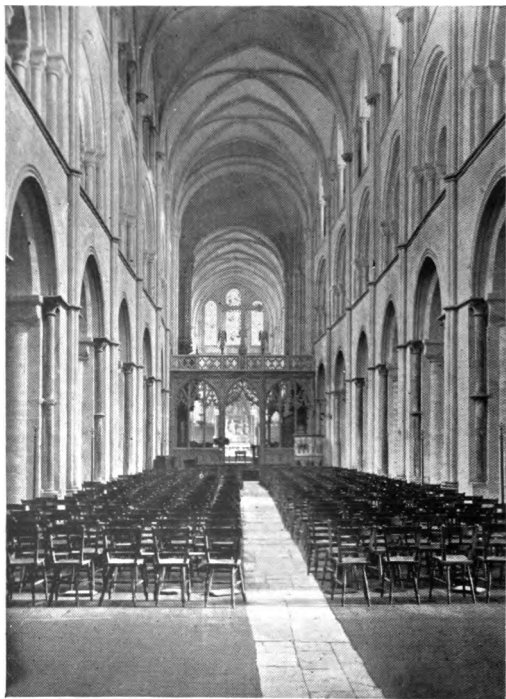
MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are monuments or tombs of Maud, Countess of Arundel (1270); An unknown lady—*Decorated* period; Richard Fitz-Alan, fourteenth Earl of Arundel, beheaded 1397, and his Countess—restored in 1843 by Richardson 'the repairer' of the effigies in the Temple church; William Bradbridge (1592) thrice mayor; William Chillingworth (1643) the champion of Protestantism; Dean Hayley (1736); Agnes Cromwell; several tablets by Flaxman, including that of William Collins the poet; William Huskisson, M.P. for Chichester; Dean Hook (1875).

One of the windows was given by Cardinal Manning, when he was Archdeacon of Chichester, in memory of his wife.



THE TOWN CROSS.



THE NAVE.

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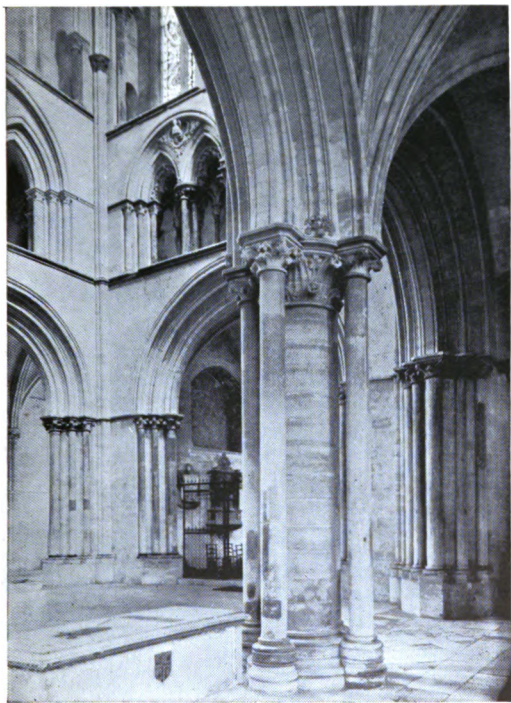
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THE REREDOS.

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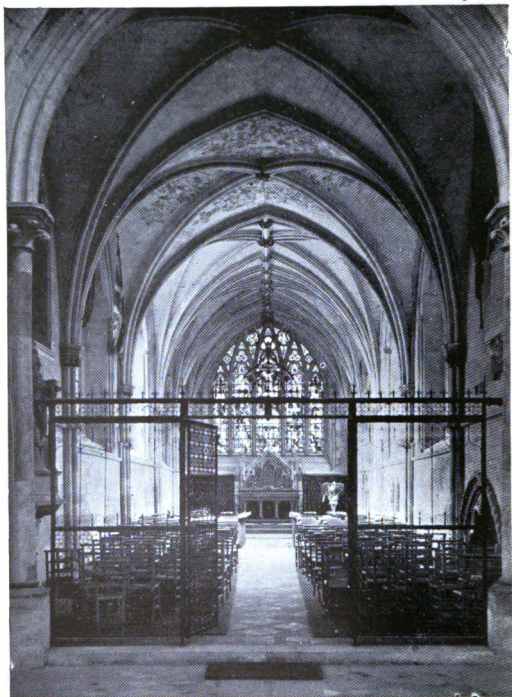
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THE PRESBYTERY OR RETRO-CHOIR.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL.

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**TOMB OF BISHOP RICHARD DE LA WYCH
AND THE BERNARDI PICTURES.**



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WEST.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

- A.D.
- 43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
477. Kingdom of South Saxons established.
597. Arrival of Augustine in Kent.
680. Monastery established at Selsea by Wilfred.
1070. **Stigand**: first Norman bishop; chaplain of the Conqueror.
1082. The place of the see removed to Chichester.
- *1091. **Ralph de Luffa**: builder of the greater part of the existing Cathedral; withstood William Rufus in the interest of Archbishop Anselm.
1125. **Seffrid I**: Abbot of Glastonbury; brother of Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- *1148. **Hilary**: the bishop of Tennyson's *Becket*.
1180. **Seffrid II**: assisted at the coronation of King John.
1215. **Richard Poore**: translated to Salisbury in 1217 where he began the existing cathedral.
- *1224. **Ralph Neville**: Chancellor of England; great builder at his cathedral.
- *1245. **Richard de la Wych**: St. Richard of Chichester; born at Droitwich (whence his name); educated at Oxford, Paris, and Bologna; Chancellor of Oxford University; after a life of 'no ordinary excellence' he died in 1253, was canonized in 1261; his relics were translated in 1276 to the shrine in which they remained until the Reformation.
- *1262. **Stephen de Berkstead**: on the side of Simon de Montfort.
1288. **Gilbert de St. Leofard**: builder of the Lady-chapel; Matthew of Westminster says of him 'A father of orphans and consoler of widows, a pious and humble visitor at the beds and in the cottages of the poor, a friend of the needy far more than of the rich.'
- *1305. **John de Langton**: Chancellor of England; he excommunicated Earl Warrenne of Lewes Castle who tried to seize him but was himself caught and imprisoned in the Bishop's dungeon.
- *1337. **Robert Stratford**: brother of Abp. Stratford; Chancellor of England; Chancellor of Oxford University, where he distinguished himself by reconciling the Southern and Northern students.

1369. **William Rede**: founder of the library of Merton College; builder of Amberley Castle.
1385. **Thomas Rushook**: confessor of Richard II; subsequently Bishop of Triburn, now Kilmore.
1389. **Richard Mitford**: to Salisbury 1395.
1395. **Robert Waldby**: Archbishop of Dublin; to York 1396.
1420. **John Kemp**: from Rochester; translated successively to London, York, and Canterbury.
1438. **Richard Praty**: Chancellor of Oxford University.
- *1445. **Adam Moleyns**: commissioner for delivering Maine and Anjou to René on the marriage of his daughter to Henry VI; this action leading to the ultimate loss of the French possessions aroused great indignation, and the bishop was murdered by sailors at Portsmouth in 1449.
1450. **Reginald Pecock**: educated at Oriel College, Oxford; famous for learning; appointed to Whittington College, London, by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; here he studied the tenets of the Lollards, and in 1449 published a book *The Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy* which is described by Hallam as 'the earliest piece of good philosophical discussion of which our English prose literature can boast'; accused in 1456 of heresy he recanted, was ultimately imprisoned and died in Thorney Abbey.
- *1459. **John Arundel**: builder of the rood-screen.
- *1478. **Edward Storey**: builder of the market-cross.
1503. **Richard Fitz James**: to London 1506.
- *1508. **Robert Sherburne**: educated at Winchester school, and New College, Oxford; a great scholar; patronized by Henry VII; held the see until he was nearly ninety-six, when he resigned.
- *1543. **George Day**: a Papist, deprived by Edward VI, but restored by Queen Mary.
- *1557. **John Christopherson**: Master of Trinity College; appointed by Queen Mary; an active persecutor; deprived by Queen Elizabeth.
1559. **William Barlow**: first Protestant Bishop of Chichester; his five daughters each married a bishop.
- *1584. **Thomas Bickley**: consecrated in his eightieth year; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Warden of Merton College.
1605. **Lancelot Andrewes**: to Ely 1609; Winchester 1619.

- *1619. **George Carleton**: a representative of the English Church at the Synod of Dort.
- 1628. **Richard Montague**: active member of the Romanizing party; his *Appello Caesarem* created considerable stir, and was referred to a Committee of Religion (the first of its kind) under Pym.



OUR LORD WITH MARTHA AND MARY.

- 1638. **Brian Duppa**: to Salisbury 1641; Winchester 1660.
- *1641. **Henry King**: son of John King, Bishop of London; driven from his see during the Commonwealth.
- 1669. **Peter Gunning**: to Ely 1675.

1675. **Ralph Brideoake**: chaplain to Speaker Lenthall; a 'trier,' but secured promotion at the Restoration.
- *1678. **Guy Carleton**: appointed in his eighty-second year.
1685. **John Lake**: one of the Seven Bishops.



THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.

1731. **Francis Hare**: chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.
1842. **Ashurst Turner Gilbert**.
1859. **Walter F. Hook**: dean.
- *1870. **Richard Durnford**.
1895. **Ernest Roland Wilberforce**.



THE GARDEN OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

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Durham



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

WHEN speaking of Durham Cathedral it is difficult to suppress the familiar quotation from the Psalter. 'Beautiful in elevation' it certainly is, and, if not 'the joy of the whole earth,' it is certainly the joy of the whole world of those who find one of their greatest pleasures in the English cathedrals. Whether we regard it from the architectural, or from the romantic—and the story of its foundation is surrounded by romance—or view it merely from the historic standpoint, there is something which deeply stirs the feelings in this imposing building, 'half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scots.'

When Edwin the powerful king of Northumbria had married the daughter of Ethelbert of Kent, he took home with him Paulinus one of the Roman missionaries and Christianity was introduced to the north. In 633 Edwin was defeated and slain by Penda and Caedwalla; Paulinus fled, and the kingdom turned again to Paganism. But Oswald, a nephew of Edwin, who when an exile in Iona had embraced Christianity, was now the conqueror. He sent to Iona for helpers in converting his people. Aidan came in response, the diocese of Bernicia was established, with the place of see at Lindisfarne, now Holy Island, where a monastery and missionary training school were



And, after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last,
Where his Cathedral, huge and vast,

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built. Oswald, who was a man of saintly and gentle character, and who was subsequently canonized, was killed in battle with Penda in 642. But his work survived. In course of time Cuthbert a Scotch shepherd boy who trained at Melrose Abbey became a powerful preacher, was elected Prior of Lindisfarne, and in 685 its Bishop. Here he was buried. In 875 the monks fled before Danish invaders, bearing with them St. Cuthbert's remains. Of their romantic adventures there is no space here to tell. Suffice it to say that after wandering for over 100 years, for the greater part of which time the place of the see was at Chester-le-Street, it was revealed by a series of miracles that *Dunholme* was to be the resting-place of the Saint. Here a temporary shelter for the sacred relics was set up, to be followed two years later by a stone building, known as the White Church. This stood until 1093 when the present Cathedral was begun, the architectural history of which is traced on another page. In this building the Shrine of St. Cuthbert, erected in due course with considerable magnificence, was a noted place of pilgrimage until the Reformation. Here came among others William I, Henry III, Edward II, Henry VI, and possibly other sovereigns; the gifts are said to have rivalled in value those deposited on Becket's Shrine at Canterbury.

There is no space here to say anything of the Castle and University of Durham, closely allied as they are to the Cathedral, but some famous names must not be passed over. The Venerable Bede the friend of Cuthbert is buried in the galilee and some of his MSS. are in the chapter library. Another world-renowned name—connected with Durham by the fact that Cuthbert trained her—is that of St. Hilda, the pious and talented abbess of Whitby. And then passing over long years we think of Sir Walter Scott and his beautiful narration in *Marmion* of the Cuthbert legend. In our own day the Cathedral has had as its perceptor Dr. J. B. Dykes the composer of some of our best church music, including the immortal *Lux Benigna*.

DIMENSIONS

Total external length, including galilee, 502 feet. Internal length of nave 205 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 81 feet; across transepts 172 feet. Height of central tower 218 feet—the highest in England, except Lincoln; W. towers 145 feet.

BUILDING DATES

Of the Saxon church there are said to be portions in the present building.

- 1093. Foundations of the Cathedral laid by Bishop Carileph, who completed the E. end, and began the nave.
- 1128. Nave, and lower part of W. towers completed.
- 1133. Vaulting of south transept and nave completed.
- 1140.c. Chapter-house completed; largely destroyed 1796.
- 1175.c. The Galilee.
- 1220.c. Upper part of W. towers.
- 1242. Chapel of Nine Altars begun; completed c.1280.
- 1346.c. Window in W. end of nave. 1355.c. Window in N. transept. 1370.c. The Neville Screen.
- 1375.c. The Bishop's Throne.
- 1390.c. Cloisters begun; completed about 1418.
- 1430.c. Window in S. transept. Lower gallery of lantern.
- 1470.c. Arcade above lower gallery of lantern.
- 1490.c. Upper part of central tower.
- 1657.c. Spires removed from W. towers.
- 1671.c. Wooden choir screen (removed 1847). Choir stalls, and canopy of font.
- 1785.c. Parapet of W. towers.
- 1796. Chapter-house destroyed by Wyatt. Turrets of Nine Altars chapel, and rose window of E. end rebuilt by Wyatt.
- 1859. Restorations by Sir Gilbert Scott begun.
- 1895. Chapter-house restored under Mr. Hodgson Fowler.

MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes,' there are, among others, monuments, or tombs of Ralph, Lord Neville, the English commander at the battle of Neville's Cross, and his wife, Alice de Audley; John, Lord Neville, son of Ralph, and his wife, Matilda Percy, daughter of Hotspur; Sir G. Wheeler, the antiquarian; Captain Hunter of Ferozesah; Dr. Britton and Rev. John Carr, headmasters of Durham Grammar School. There are also monuments to the Durham soldiers who fell in the Crimea and in the Soudan. Surpassing all others in interest is the tomb of the Venerable Bede with inscription:

Hac sunt in Fossa
Bædæ Venerabilis Ossa.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The grandest of all English Cathedrals, and the leading type of the Norman style.

Harmony of old and new work.

Norman work of nave. Compare with Waltham Abbey.

Lower level of floor of chapel of Nine Altars, for purpose of securing greater elevation. This chapel, said to be the finest specimen of *Early English*, was probably designed by Bp. Poore. Compare with Salisbury Cathedral.

The 'Dun Cow' on N.W. turret of chapel of Nine Altars. The sanctuary knocker. Holes in W. piers of choir which received the beam of the Lenten curtain.

In the library. MSS. of Bede, relics of Cuthbert, and Bishop Pudsey's illuminated Bible.

Mention should be made of *The Durham Book* (now in the British Museum), compiled by Bishop Eadfrid, and said to be 'one of the most splendid examples of illumination in the world.'



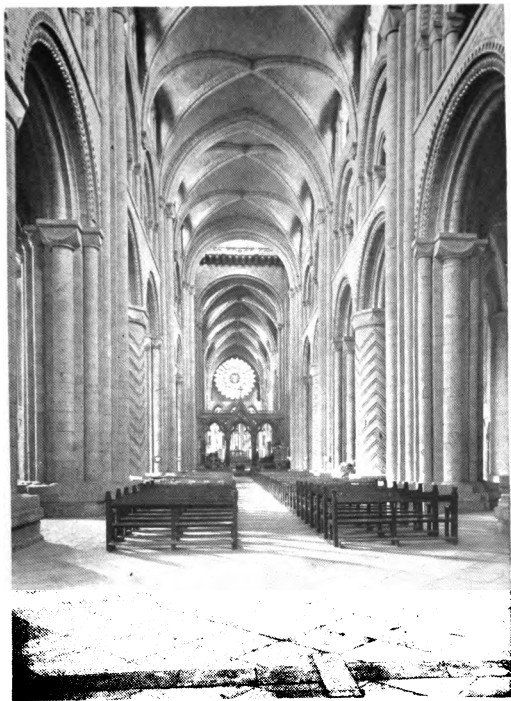
THE NORTH PORCH.



THE NAVE AND NORTH AISLE.

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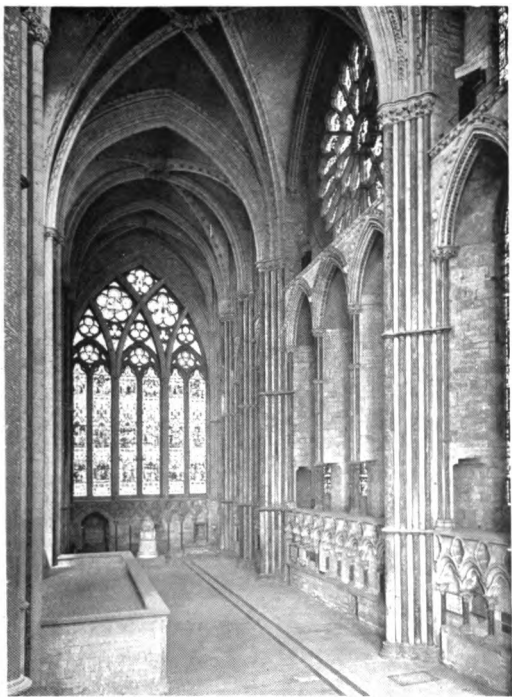
THE NAVE.



THE CHOIR.

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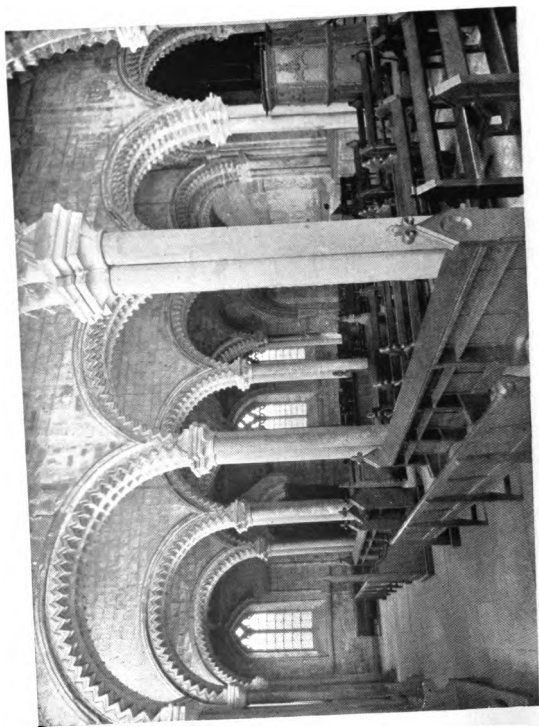


THE CHAPEL OF NINE ALTARS.

(Tom' of St. Cuthbert on the left.)

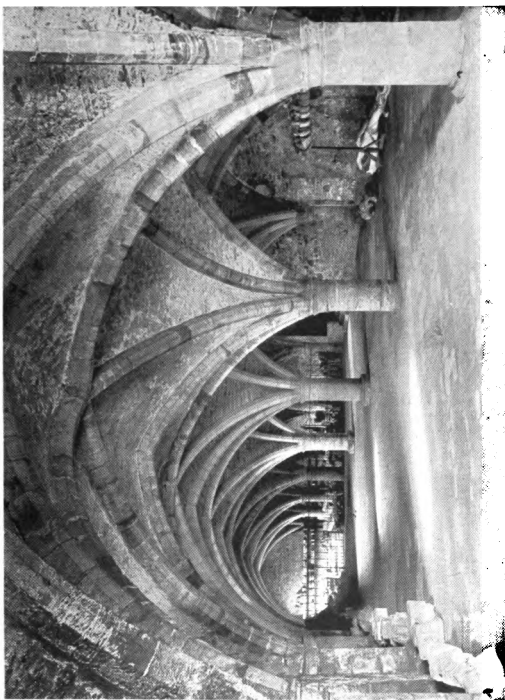
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THE GALILEE CHAPEL.

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THE CRYPT.

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THE SOUTH SIDE.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

First introduction of Christianity.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

547. Ida establishes province of Bernicia.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

627. Edwin, King of Northumbria, embraces Christianity.

634. Oswald becomes King of Northumbria.

635. **Aidan**: establishes see of Lindisfarne.

680.c. Death of Cædmon.

*685. **Cuthbert**: bishop of Lindisfarne.

698. **Eadfrid**: enshrined Cuthbert's body.

731. Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* completed.

735. Death of Bede.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

875. Monks flee from Lindisfarne with Cuthbert's body.

883. Chester-le-Street the place of see.

997. Dunholme becomes the place of see.

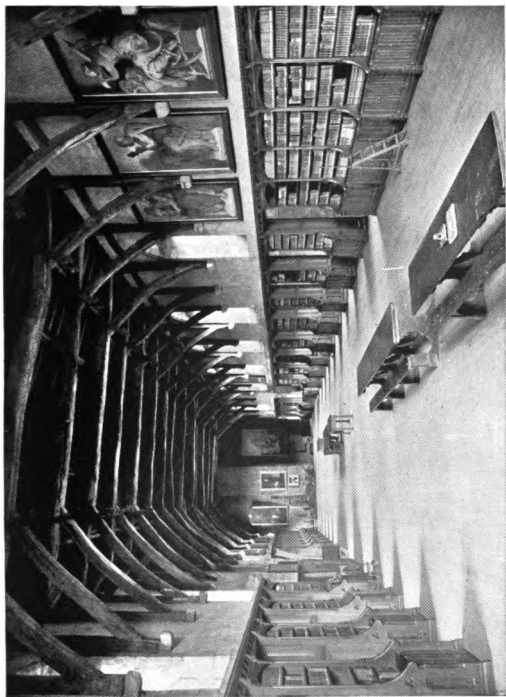
999. **Ealdhun**: first bishop of Durham.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

1071. **Walcher of Lorraine**: first Norman bishop under his rule Durham made a County Palatine.

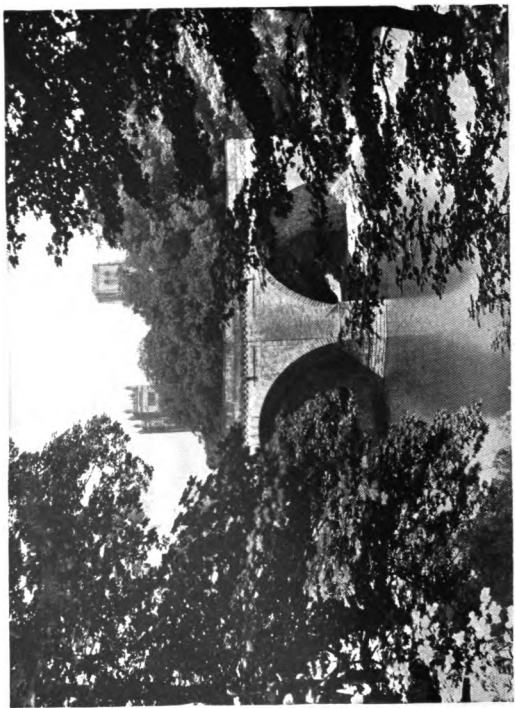
1081. **William of St. Carlleph**: ounder of the present Cathedral; supported Duke Robert against Rufus, and was exile in Normandy 1087-91.
1099. **Ranulph Flambard**: favourite of Rufus; builder of nave and aisles of Cathedral, and of Framwellgate bridge; founder of Norham Castle.
1133. See of Carlisle founded.
1133. **Gaifrid Rufus**: completed chapter-house.
1138. Battle of the Standard.
1153. **Hugh Pudsey**: builder of the galilee; succeeded at twenty-five years of age; nephew of Stephen; governor of country north of Humber during King Edward's absence on Crusade.
1197. **Phillp de Pictavia**: supported King John.
1228. **Richard le Poore**: translated from Salisbury where he had begun building Cathedral.
1261. **Robert de Stichill**: prior of Finchale; attended Council of Lyons, 1274, and died on road home.
- *1283. **Anthony Bek**: a warrior prelate of noble and splendid qualities; joined Edward I in Scottish wars; rendered him other important services which were ill-requited; opposed Piers Gaveston.
1290. Durham (now Trinity) College, Oxford, founded.
- *1318. **Louis Beaumont**: on his way to Durham waylaid, and imprisoned, but released on heavy payment by monastery; an ignorant man.
1333. **Richard de Bury**: the most learned man in England of his time; author of *Philobiblon*; tutor to Edward III by whom he was honoured.
- *1345. **Thomas de Hatfield**: a warrior; present at siege of Calais, and at battle of Neville's Cross (October 17, 1346); erected the bishop's throne, and rebuilt parts of Durham Castle.
- *1346. **Walter de Skirlawe**: a great builder; at Durham he built part of the cloisters; helped to build the central tower of York; founded three scholarships at his college, University, Oxford.
- *1406. **Thomas Langley**: a keen Lancastrian; 1405 Lord High Chancellor; 1411 made Cardinal; founded two schools in Durham.
- *1437. **Robert Neville**: uncle of the 'King-maker.'
1474. CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.
1494. **Richard Fox**: statesman, and ardent supporter of Henry VII; translated to Winchester 1500; founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
1513. Battle of Flodden, September 9.
1522. **Cardinal Wolsey**: never visited the diocese.
1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST

1530. **Cuthbert Tunstall**: friend of More and Erasmus; 1522 to London; burnt Tyndale's Testament; refused to prosecute under Mary; deprived 1559.
1536. Powers of the Counts Palatine largely curtailed.
1540. Suppression of Durham Monastery.
1560. **James Pilkington**: first Protestant Bishop of Durham; destroyed many ancient monuments.
1575. **Richard Barnes**: continued destructive work.
1589. **Matthew Hutton**: great preacher; to York 1594.
1617. **Richard Nelle**: friend of Lord Burghley; burnt a 'heretic'; Dean of Westminster 1562; Bp. Rochester 1608; Lichfield 1610; Lincoln 1613; Winchester 1627; Abp. York 1631; great benefactor of see.
1632. **Thomas Morton**: a schoolfellow of Guy Faux; of simple tastes himself, but exercised noble hospitality; twice entertained Charles I; after considerable suffering died in 1659, aged 95.
1640. Scots defeat Charles I at Newburn, Aug. 29.
1650. Battle of Dunbar, Sep. 3, after which Cromwell quartered 3,000 Scotch prisoners in Cathedral.
1660. **John Cosen**: school of Laud; exile in France for 17 years; restored the Castle; great benefactor of see.
1674. **Nathaniel Crewe**: Scholar, Rector, and benefactor of Lincoln College, Oxford; a great supporter of James II.
1675. Durham returns two members to Parliament.
1688. Declaration of Indulgence.
1750. **Joseph Butler**: author of the *Analogy*.
- *1791. **Shute Barrington**: his episcopate (fifty-six years) longest in English Church with exception of Bp. Wilson of Sodor and Man (fifty-seven years).
1808. *Marmion* published.
- *1826. **William Van Mildert**: founder of Durham University; the last Count Palatine.
1832. The Reform Act.
1836. **Edward Maltby**.
1856. **Charles Thomas Longley**: to York 1860
Canterbury 1862.
1860. **Hon. Henry Montague Villiers**.
1861. **Charles Baring**.
- *1879. **Joseph Barber Lightfoot**.
1881. Revised Version of the New Testament published.
1890. **Brooke Foss Westcott**.
1892. Strike of coal-miners settled by Bp. Westcott.
1894. Dr. G. W. Kitchin appointed dean.
1901. **Handley Carr Glyn Moule**.



THE LIBRARY.

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THE PREBENDS' BRIDGE.

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Ely

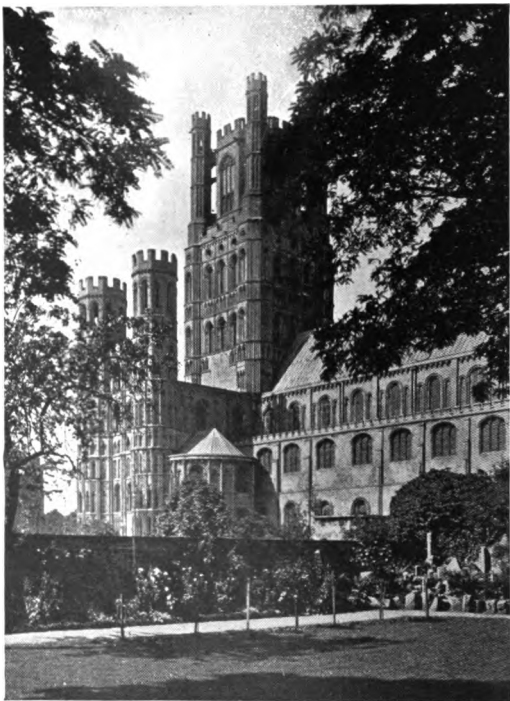


THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

IN the year 673 a monastery for men and women was founded at Ely by St. Etheldreda, one of the famous daughters of Anna, King of East Anglia, a niece of Hilda of Whitby, and the friend of St. Cuthbert. Etheldreda or Audrey, who was born at Exning near Newmarket in 630, was twice forced to marry against her will. With Tonbert, Prince of the South Gervii, or fenmen, her first husband, she received as dower the Isle of Ely. Her second husband was Egfrid of Northumbria whom she left, and receiving the veil from Bishop Wilfred of York, returned to Ely and built the monastery of which she became the first abbess.

Etheldreda died in 679 and her sister Sexburga who succeeded her as abbess translated her body in 695 from its original place of burial to the church. The day of the translation, October 17, of 'the first and most popular of canonized Englishwomen' is a black-letter festival of the English Calendar—*St. Etheldreda, Queen, Virgin, and Abbess*. It is said that the word 'tawdry' is derived from the chains and trivial objects that were sold at the fair of *St. Audrey*.

The monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 870; but was refounded for Benedictines in 970. It was the monks of this new foundation who disputed with St. Albans the possession of the relics of the great Proto-martyr, the story of which is so racy told by Mr. Froude in his *Annals*



THE WEST END.

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of an English Abbey, and it was the singing of the monks here which led to the incident recorded in the quaint verse—

*Merie sungen the muneches binnan Ely
Tha Cnut ching new ther by.
Roweth cnites noer the lant,
And here we thes muneches sang.*

Here Edward the Confessor spent some of the days of his boyhood. At the time of the Norman invasion Abbot Thurstan opposed the Conqueror, and with the renowned Hereward the Wake made the last stand of the English in the Camp of Refuge at Ely.

In 1107 a new bishopric was created for Cambridge-shire, and Hervé le Breton, translated from Bangor, became the first Bishop of Ely. The government of the monks now devolved on the prior. His place in the choir was the first stall on the left, the bishop retaining the abbot's stall on the right. At the restoration in modern times Sir Gilbert Scott says—'the bishop wanted much to have a throne in the usual position, but I would not consent to the obliteration of an early tradition.'

Ely was second only to Durham in the exercise of temporal power. Her bishops were the leading statesmen of their time and the wealth of the see was enormous. There were ten palaces, of which Ely House, Holborn, was one. Although the conventual buildings were destroyed under the Commonwealth, the Cathedral, happily under the care of Cromwell himself, who was governor of the Isle of Ely, suffered little damage. The services were however stopped. Cromwell had written to a certain Mr. Hatch 'to forbear altogether the choir services, so unedifying and offensive.' Mr. Hatch, to his honour, refused to comply with the order. So Oliver appeared at the Cathedral 'with a rabble at his heels and with his hat on,' and enforced obedience in the memorable words 'Leave off your fooling and come down, Sir.'

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Examples of every period of Gothic architecture, unsurpassed in beauty and importance. The Galilee porch—the most beautiful porch in the world. Nave to be compared with Peterborough, which was building at the same time. Painting of the nave roof. Remains of Norman painting in the transepts. The central octagon—'perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture'; note that the base is the whole breadth of the building; the roof forms 'the

only Gothic dome in existence.' The carving, and windows generally; the story of St. Etheldreda is the prominent theme. The brass of Bishop Goodrich. Note the unusual position of the Lady-chapel; the east end of the church itself being reserved for St. Etheldreda. Prior Crauden's chapel. Alan of Walsingham's house.

BUILDING DATES

The only Saxon remains are a cross, and a window in the nave.

1003. Foundations of existing Cathedral laid by Simeon, the first Norman abbot.

1100-1107. Choir, transepts and two bays of nave completed by Abbot Richard. The transepts remain; the choir was pulled down about 1235.

1170.c. The nave.

1174-1189. Lower portions of the west end—Bp. Riddell.

1189-1197. Upper portion of western tower—Bp. Longchamp.

1198-1215. Galilee, or western porch—Bishop Eustace.

1235-1252. Presbytery rebuilt by Bishop Hugh de Norwold.

Spire on western tower; removed in 1801.

1321. Lady-chapel begun; compd. 1349; east window 1373.

1322. Fall of the central tower, Feb. 12. The octagon begun; completed 1328.

1328. Lantern begun; completed 1342.

1330. Prior Crauden's chapel. The guest-hall restored.

1338. Western end of choir begun; completed 1350.

All work 1321-1364 was under Alan of Walsingham.

1400.c. The Ely Porta. 1401. Octagon of western tower.

1486-1501. The bishop's palace; gallery adjoining western wing 1534-44.

1500.c. Chantry of Bishop Alcock. 1534. Bishop West's.

1566. The Lady-chapel becomes a parish church.

1699. Fall of part of north transept; restored by Wren.

1770. Choir removed to the east end.

1801. Spire taken down from western tower; Norman screen, and rood-loft destroyed by Wyatt.

1823. Nave and other parts colour-washed; stalls painted.

1845. Interior of tower restored.

1847. Sir G. Scott appointed architect—his first cathedral.

1858. Painting of the nave roof planned and begun by Mr. Le Strange; completed by Mr. Gambier Parry 1862.

DIMENSIONS

Total external length 537 feet. Length of nave 208 feet; breadth, including aisles, 77 feet; height 86 feet. Height of lantern 171 feet. Height of western tower 215 feet.

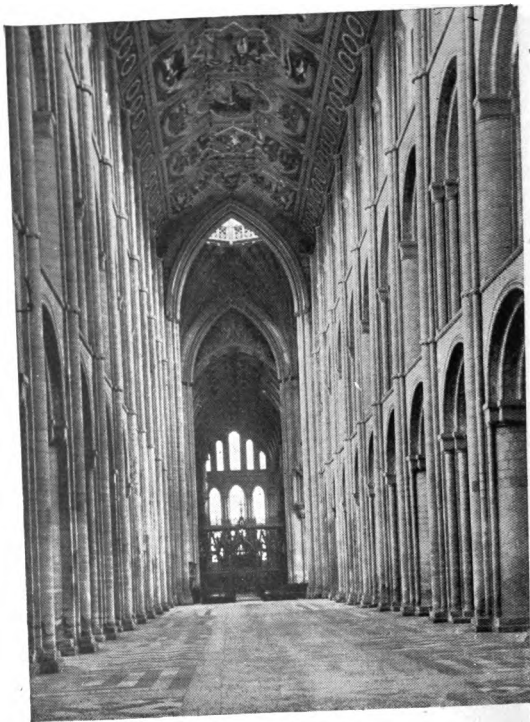
MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes, there are monuments or tombs of: Brithnorth, Duke of Northumbria (991) who fell in battle with the Danes; Athelstan, Bishop of Elmham (996); Ednoth, Bishop of Dorchester (1016) killed by the Danes; Ælfgar, Bishop of Elmham (1021); Wulstan, Archbishop of York (1023); Alwin, Bishop of Elmham (1029); Osmund, a Swedish Bishop (1067); Prior Crauden (1341) elected bishop but refused by the Pope; Alan of Walsingham (1364) the exact place of interment is not known; John Tiptoft (1470) Earl of Warwick, Constable of England under Edward IV, buried in the Tower of London; Robert Stewart, Esquire (1570); Sir Mark Steward (1603); Dr. Tyndall (1614) Master of Queen's College, Camb., a good brass; Dean Cæsar (1636); Mr. Basevi (1845) architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum, who was killed by a fall in the Cathedral; Dr. Mill (1853) Canon of Ely, Fellow of Trinity, President of Episcopal College, Calcutta; Ashley Sparke *qui obiit in armis Balaclava Oct. 25, 1854*; Dean Merivale (1894).

Several bishops are buried in the Cathedral without monument. A fragment of an early Norman monument in the south choir aisle is interesting.



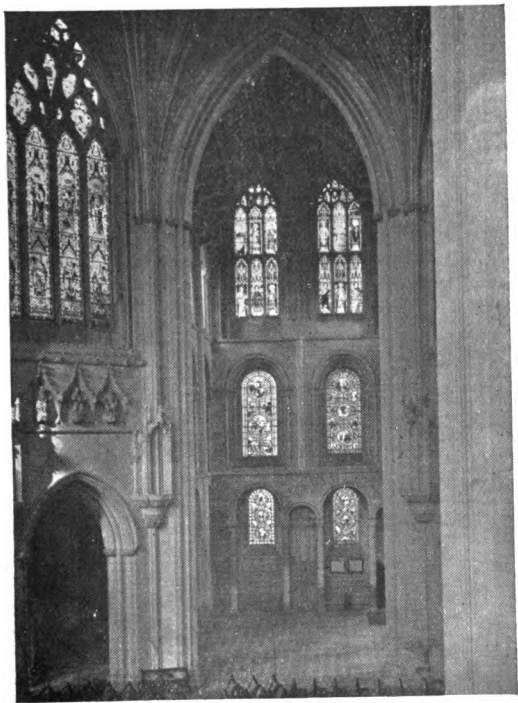
THE PRIOR'S DOORWAY.



THE NAVE.

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THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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THE CHOIR.

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Photo. by

Mr. Arnold Fairlairs.

THE NORTH CHOIR AISLE.

(With Shrine of St. Audrey.)

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BISHOP WOODFORD'S TOMB.

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BISHOP ALCOCK'S CHANTRY.

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PANELS IN THE LANTERN.

HISTORICAL NOTES

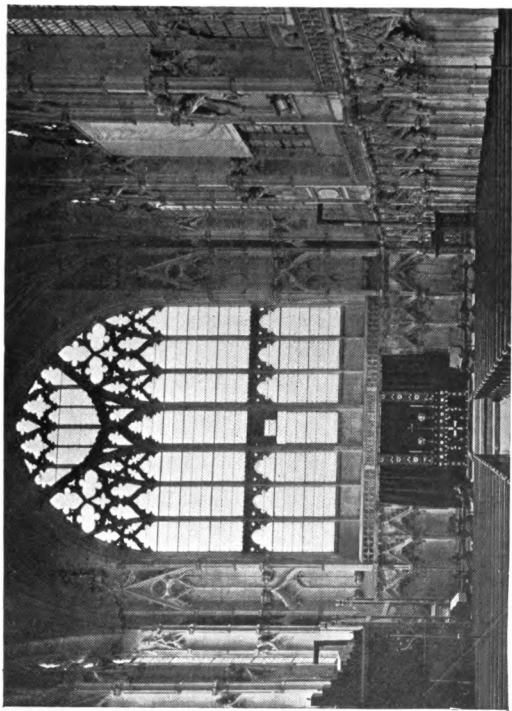
Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

673. **FOUNDATION OF ELY MONASTERY.**
Etheldreda : the first abbess.
 870. Destruction of Ely Monastery by the Danes.
 970. Ely Monastery refounded by Bp. Ethelwold.
Brithnorth : the first abbot.
 1022. **Leofric** receives the Lady Godiva bequest.
 1066. **Thurstan** : the last Saxon abbot.
 1072. **Theodwin** : the first Norman abbot.
 1081. **Simeon** : brother of Bp. Walkelin of Winchester, relative of the Conqueror ; 87 when appointed.
 1100. **Richard** : the last abbot of Ely.
 1108. Ely becomes an episcopal see.
 1109. **Hervé le Breton** : the first bishop of Ely.
 1133. **Nigel** : Treasurer of Henry I ; nephew of Bishop Roger of Salisbury ; a 'trimmer' in the reign of Stephen.
 1174. **Geoffrey Riddell** : an opponent of Becket.
 *1189. **William Longchamp** : Chancellor of Richard I ; during the king's absence he ruled S. England.
 *1198. **Eustace** : a favourite of Richard I ; succeeded Longchamp as Chancellor ; one of the bishops who published the Papal Interdict.
 1225. **Geoffrey de Burgh** : brother of Hubert.

- *1229. **Hugh Norwold** : praised by Matthew Paris for his piety and liberality.
- *1255. **William de Kilkenny** : Chancellor ; distinguished canonist.
- *1257. **Hugh de Balsham** : fndr. of Peterhouse, Camb.
- *1286. **John de Kirkby** : Treasurer of Edward I.
- *1290. **William de Louth** : not even in deacon's orders when appointed.
- *1310. **John Keeton** : during his rule the controversy over the relics of the Proto-martyr was decided in favour of St. Albans.
- *1316. **John Hotham** : Treasurer at the time of his election ; Lord Chancellor.
- *1337. **Simon de Montacute** : benefactor of the Cathedral.
- 1345. **Thomas de L'isle** : a magnificent, but unpopular prelate ; appointed by the Pope, who refused Alan of Wal-ingham.
- *1366. **John Barnet** : appointed when old and infirm.
- 1374. **Thomas Arundel** : Lord Chancellor ; rebuilt the palace in Holborn ; to York, 1318 ; Cant. 1396.
- 1388. **John Fordham** : the Bishop of Ely in *Henry V.*
- 1426. **Phillp Morgan** : during his rule the University of Cambridge successfully claimed freedom from episcopal control.
- *1438. **Louis de Luxemburg** : Archbp. of Rouen, and intruded by the Pope ; a statesman of Henry VI ; supporter of English interests in France.
- *1454. **William Gray** : educated at Balliol College, of which he was afterwards a benefactor ; Chancellor of Oxford University ; Treasurer of England.
- 1479. **John Morton** : of ' Morton's Fork ' fame, but remembered at Ely as one of the first drainers of the Fens, his canal still bearing the name Morton's Leam ; the Bishop of Ely of *Richard III.*
- *1486. **John Alcock** : a great architect ; Master of the Rolls ; founder of Jesus College, Cambridge.
- *1515. **Richard Redman** : died at Ely House, Lond.
- 1506. **John Stanley** : son of the first Earl of Derby, and step-son of Lady Margaret.
- 1515. **Nicholas West** : son of a baker at Putney, where he built a chantry ; attended Henry VIII on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
- *1534. **Thomas Goodrich** : one of the University syndics who supported Henry VIII in his divorce proceedings ; zealous supporter of the Reformation, a Bible and Prayer Book reviser ; the last episcopal Lord Chancellor.

1554. **Thomas Thirlby**: sent by Queen Mary to Rome with submission; pronounced degradation over Cranmer, and wept as he did it.
- *1559. **Richard Cox**: Master of Eton; tutor to Edward VI; first dean of Christ Church, Oxford; incurred anger of Queen Elizabeth by his second marriage.
1609. **Lancelot Andrewes**: the famous preacher and writer; repaired the episcopal residences.
1619. **Nicholas Felton**: one of the revisers of King James's Bible.
1622. Oliver Cromwell farms the Cathedral tithes; in 1636 he removed to Ely from St. Ives.
1638. **Matthew Wren**: a favourite of Charles I; prisoner in the tower for eighteen years; restored to his see in 1660, and built the chapel at Pembroke, Cambridge, where he is buried, as a thankoff ring.
- *1667. **Benjamin Laney**: shared exile of Charles II.
- *1675. **Peter Gunning**: composer of the prayer *for all sorts and conditions of men*.
1684. **Francis Turner**: a friend of Bishop Ken; one of the Seven Bishops; deprived as a Nonjuror.
- *1691. **Simon Patrick**: chaplain of Charles II.
- *1707. **John Moore**: his library was purchased by George I and presented to Cambridge University.
- *1714. **William Fleetwood**: a defender of the principles of the Revolution, and accordingly rewarded by George I.
1748. **Sir Thomas Gooch**: Master of Caius College, Camb., where he is buried with three wives.
- *1754. **Matthew Mawson**: spent considerable sums on his cathedral and on the roads near Ely.
- *1771. **Edmund Keene**: Master of Peterhouse when the poet Gray was there; Vice-Chancellor, and active reformer of Cambridge University.
- *1812. **Bowyer Edward Sparke**: in his time the temporal jurisdiction of the bishop in the Isle of Ely ceased, and the emblematic sword was buried with Bishop Sparke.
1845. **Thomas Turton**: author, and one of the few bishops who have written church music.
1864. **Edward Harold Brown**.
- *1873. **James Russell Woodford**.
1886. **Lord Alwyne Compton**.
1894. Dr. C. W. Stubbs appointed dean.



THE LADY-CHAPEL.

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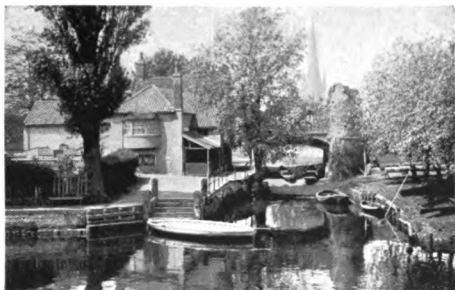


THE WEST FRONT.

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Norwich



THE CATHEDRAL FROM PULL'S FERRY.

KING REDWALD of East Anglia became Bretwalda, or Chief Ruler in England, on the death of Ethelbert of Kent. Redwald had visited Ethelbert and had accepted baptism. He was but a weak convert, and his people continued pagan through his reign, and that of his son Eorpwald. But in 631 Sigebeht, half-brother to Eorpwald, became King. He was called the 'Learned,' and, reared a Christian in France, he was earnest for the conversion of his people. To him came Felix, a Burgundian, sent by Archbishop Honorius. He was gladly welcomed by the king, and became the first bishop of East Anglia, the place of the see being fixed at Dunwich. Here Felix ruled for seventeen years, helped by Fursey, a monk of a noble family of Scots, who had crossed from Ireland with four companions. Fursey established a monastery at Cnobbesburgh, or Burgh Castle, on the edge of what is now known as Brydon Water. Felix died in 647, and was succeeded by Thomas, a native of the country, and only the second Englishman to be made bishop.

East Anglia suffered terribly from the inroad of Penda the pagan king of Mercia, but the work that had been so well begun by Felix went steadily on. During the reign of Aldwulf, a nephew of Hilda of Whitby, the pope sent Theodore of Tarsus to England. By his direction the diocese of Dunwich was divided, a new see being established at Elmham in Norfolk in 673. After two



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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London.

hundred years of peace and progress, the Danes came and ravaged the land. In 870 they murdered the Christian king Edmund, and for eighty years afterwards there was no bishop in East Anglia. In 956 Ethelwulf was consecrated by Archbishop Odo, and from then until Norman times there was only one see—that of Elmham.

Herfast, the first Norman bishop, in 1078 transferred the see from Elmham to Thetford, where it remained until 1095 when Herbert de Losinga removed it to Norwich, and began there the Cathedral, which, although altered and beautified in later ages, still bears the impress of his genius. He was a great man, but of his successors there is not much to tell. Worthy as many of them were, they have not given to the country the usual proportion of statesmen and scholars. But the history of the diocese is full of interest. In all the stirring religious movements it has borne a part—at one time being the scene of persecution, at another the asylum of the persecuted. The first Englishman that was put to death for preaching heresy, William Sawtre of St. Margaret's, Lynn, was burnt by Bishop Despenser in 1401. Another martyr was William White burnt by Bishop Alnwick in 1428. Thomas Bilney, a fellow of Trinity Hall, to whom Hugh Latimer acknowledged his conversion, was burnt during the Marian persecution. On the other hand we find that Norwich afforded an asylum to those who fled from the persecutions of Alva in the Low Countries. Puritan wrath fell very heavily upon Norwich. The saintly Joseph Hall was then bishop, and he has left, in his 'Hard Measure,' a pathetic account of the desecration of the Cathedral. The Independents under their first leader Robert Brown, and later under John Robinson, rose to importance in the diocese. Whitefield visited Norwich more than once. Wesley, on February 12, 1761, preached in the Cathedral, but evidently awakened no enthusiasm. The awakening however came a hundred years later. Its outward manifestation was the restoration of the magnificent building.

DIMENSIONS

Total length 407 feet. Length of nave, to face of tower arch, 250 feet; only surpassed in England by the 276 of St. Albans. Length of choir 165 feet. Height of nave 72 feet, of choir 83 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 72 feet. Height of spire 315 feet—Salisbury is 404.

BUILDING DATES

- 1096. Foundations of Cathedral laid by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, who finished the choir, the lower story of the tower, the transepts, and the priory.
- 1121-45. The nave, and upper story of tower added, by Bishop Everard.
- 1171. Fire causes great injury.
- 1175-1200. Completion by John Oxford.
- 1245-57. Lady-chapel: destroyed by Dean Gardiner in the reign of Elizabeth.
- 1272. Fire again damages the building. Norman cloister destroyed.
St. Ethelbert gate—upper part is 19th century.
- 1278. Restoration after fire completed.
- 1297. Cloister begun. Finally completed 1430.
- 1299-1325. The Bishop's palace almost entirely rebuilt. Windows of north aisle of nave rebuilt.
- 1361. Wooden belfry of central tower blown down.
- 1361-69. Clerestory of presbytery—Bishop Percy.
A spire may have been built by Bishop Percy.
- 1375.c. The Beauchamp chapel.
- 1420.c. The Erpingham gate.
- 1426-36. ~~The west front~~ altered. Perpendicular windows inserted in nave.
Gate to the Bishop's palace.
- 1463. Spire struck by lightning; roofs of nave, and presbytery destroyed.
- 1463-72. Present spire, and vaulting of nave.
There is great uncertainty as to the date of the spire.
- 1472-92. Vaulting of presbytery, flying-buttresses, battlements to tower, and alteration of lower arches of choir—Bishop Goldwell.
- 1500. Screen between transept and south choir aisle.
- 1512. Fire destroys roofs of transepts.
- 1512-36. Vaulting of transepts; Chantry of Bishop Nix.
- 1601. Spire badly damaged by lightning.
- 1643. Great destruction by Parliamentarians.
- 1662. Restorations under Bishop Reynolds, including the Bishop's Chapel.
- 1740. Nave, aisles, and tower repaired.
- 1752. Choir repaired.
- 1801. Another fire, but not much damage.
- 1833. Choir-screen reduced. 1837. Choir remodelled.
- 1847. The Lloyd window removed to transept.
- 1856. Stonework of tower refaced.
- 1875. Restorations begun: west front altered.
- 1894. Choir restoration finished.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Unequalled for magnificence and details of vaulting throughout, and for the flying-buttresses at east end.

Unusual height, in proportion to breadth of both nave and choir. Compare with Westminster Abbey.

Nave: large open arches of triforium, as at Waltham Abbey; piers unusually massive, alternate in design; N. arches higher than S.; opening in vault for light or censer.

Processional path at east end unique. Blocked doorways at east show position of demolished Norman chapels.

Relic of Norman episcopal chair *in situ*. The lectern. Queen Elizabeth's seat. Stalls and *misereres* unusually good.

In vestry, a reredos of interest in history of painting.

Cloisters among the most beautiful in England.



THE ERPINGHAM GATE.

MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments, or tombs of: Sir Thomas Erpingham, who commanded the archers at Agincourt; Randolph Pulvertoft, master of the Charnel House (1494) —the only remaining old brass; Sir John Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII; Sir William Boleyn (1505) grandfather of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Thomas Wyndham, Privy Councillor of Henry VIII; Chancellor Spencer (1569): the rents of the dean and chapter were formerly paid on this tomb; Dean Gardiner (1589); Fairfax, one of the Fellows of Magdalen who resisted James II; William Smyth (1849) for forty years Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Edmund Wodehouse, thirty-seven years M.P. for Norfolk. There are memorials of the officers and men of the Norfolk regiment who fell in different campaigns. Chantrey's statue of Bishop Bathurst was his last work, and is said to be his masterpiece, but every work of Chantrey is so described!



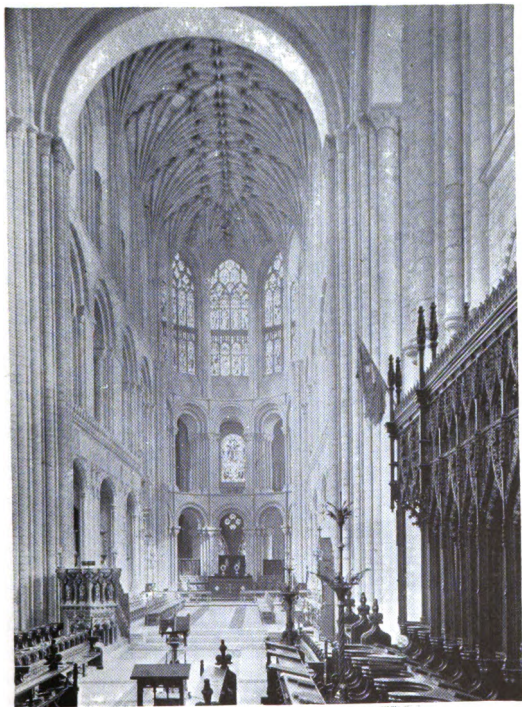
THE WEST FRONT



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

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THE CHOIR.

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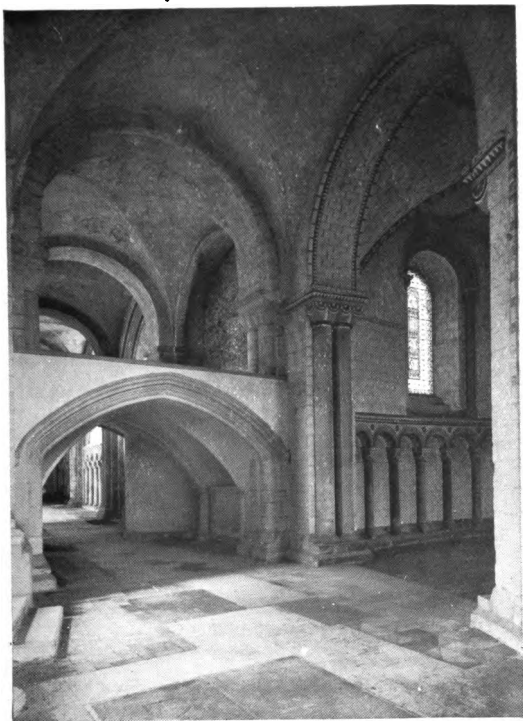
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THE NEW ORGAN.

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NORTH AISLE OF PRESBYTERY.

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NORMAN WORK OF TOWER.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

First introduction of Christianity.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

585.(?) Kingdom of East Anglia founded.

597. Augustine lands in Kent.

616. Redwald, King of East Anglia, embraces Christianity.

631. Mission of Felix to East Anglia.

Establishment of see at Dunmoe, now Dunwich.

673. A second see--Elmham--established.

866. DANES SETTLE IN EAST ANGLIA.

870. Martyrdom of King Edmund.

1052. **Aylmer**: bishop of Elmham, brother of Stigand of Canterbury; deposed in 1070.

1066. NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

1070. **Herfast**: transferred place of see from Elmham to Thetford.

*1091. **Herbert de Losinga**: a scholarly Englishman; removed his see from Thetford to Norwich, and began the Cathedral there.

1121. **Everard**: Archdeacon of Salisbury; built the nave, and part of the tower; deposed 1141.

1175. **John of Oxford**: Dean of Salisbury; itinerant Justice under Henry II.
1146. **William Turbe**: a staunch friend of Becket.
1200. **John de Grey**: a firm friend of King John.
1215. **MAGNA CARTA**.
1217. Norwich taken and sacked by Louis of France.
1222. **Pandulph Masca**: the legate of Pope Innocent III; received John's submission.
1239. **William de Raleigh**: the friend of Grosse-teste of Lincoln; called to three bishoprics at the same time—Lichfield, Winchester, and Norwich.
1245. **Walter Suffeld**: scholar of the University of Paris; great benefactor of the poor.
1266. **Roger Skirnyng**: during his rule the men of Norwich almost destroyed the Cathedral.
1278. **William Middleton**: dedicated the Cathedral in the name of the Holy Trinity; King Edward I and Queen Eleanor present at his enthronization.
1299. **John Salmon**: founder of the college, now the Grammar School.
1337. **Anthony Bek**: nephew of Bp. Bek of Durham.
1344. **William Bateman**: alienated endowments of country cures to Religious Houses, and to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which he founded; a splendid worker in his diocese during the time of the 'Black Death.'
1356. **Thomas Percy**: twenty-two when appointed.
1370. **Henry le Despenser**: during the Peasant Rising of 1631 he displayed considerable martial prowess, quelling the insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk with terrible slaughter; still greater cruelty was practised in the crusade which he made against France in support of Pope Urban VI.
1401. Martyrdom of William Sawtre.
1413. **Richard Courtenay**: nephew of Courtenay, Abp. of Canterbury; four times Chancellor of Oxford University; died at the siege of Harflur.
- *1416. **John Wakering**: at Council of Constance.
1426. **William Alnwick**: Archdeacon of Salisbury; burnt William White for heresy; to Lincoln 1436.
- *1445. **Walter Lyhart**: Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; the friend of scholars; vaulted the nave.
- *1472. **James Goldwell**: Dean of Salisbury.
1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND**.
- *1501. **Richard Nix**: a persecutor; when old and blind he incurred the penalties of a Præmunire, and was fined £10,000; with part of this money the glass windows of King's College, Cambridge, it is said, were purchased.

1531. Martyrdom of Thomas Bilney at Norwich.
1536. **William Rugg**: during his rule the King took most of the manors of the bishopric, and the bishop alienated the remainder for his private ends; for this he was fined and deposed.
1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER MONASTERIES, including Norwich.
1550. **Thomas Thirlby**: the only Bp. of Westminster.
1554. **John Hopton**: Confessor to Queen Mary; a persecutor.
- *1560. **John Parkhurst**: tutor of Bishop Jewel; his companion in exile.
- *1585. **Edmund Scambler**: alienated Church property
- *1618. **John Overall**: wrote second part of Catechism.
1632. **Richard Corbet**: a distinguished wit of somewhat boisterous character; of the school of Laud.
1641. **Joseph Hall**: scholar, poet, traveller, preacher; his works will probably be read for all time, and his devout character remembered.
- *1661. **Edward Reynolds**: joined the Presbyterians during the Civil War; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; earned lasting gratitude of the Church by composing the *General Thanksgiving*.
1685. **William Lloyd**: refused to have the *Declaration* read in his diocese; deposed as a Nonjuror 1691.
- *1691. **John Moore**: his great library was purchased at his death by George I, and presented to the University of Cambridge.
1708. **Charles Trimmell**: to Winchester 1721.
1738. **Sir Thomas Gooch**: ancestor of the present baronet of Benacre Hall, Suffolk; Master of Gonville and Caius College; founded the society for support of widows and orphans of clergy of diocese
1749. **Thomas Hayter**: tutor to George III.
1761. J. WESLEY PREACHED IN THE CATHEDRAL.
1761. **Phillip Young**: from Bristol; fellow of Trinity, and Public Orator at Cambridge.
- *1790. **George Horne**: commentator on the Psalms.
1792. **Charles Manners Sutton**: to Canterbury.
- *1805. **Henry Bathurst**: strenuous supporter of Catholic Emancipation; at one time the only Liberal bishop in the House of Lords.
- *1837. **Edward Stanley**: father of Dean Stanley.
1849. **Samuel Hinds**.
1857. **John Thomas Pelham**.
1893. **John Sheepshanks**.



THE GATE-HOUSE OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM CLOISTERS.

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London.

Peterborough



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

EACH one of our English cathedrals has its own charm. At Canterbury, Winchester, and St. Albans the charm is historic; at Peterborough almost wholly architectural. Sir Gilbert Scott thought that after Durham, Peterborough was the finest Norman interior we have. After Durham certainly in grandeur, but superior in at least one point, the Norman east end, a feature we find in only one other cathedral—Norwich. But if Durham be grander in its Norman work, Peterborough stands unrivalled in its west front—the very finest in Europe: and probably the most beautiful object of all architectural art in England. If this be granted, and if we may also accept Froude's dictum that 'The Gothic cathedral is, perhaps, on the whole, the most magnificent creation which the mind of man has as yet thrown out,' then this front is indeed precious.

But the interest of our Cathedral is far from exhausted by its architectural history. The church as we see it to-day is the third that has been built on the same spot. In 655 a monastery was founded at Peterborough. It was the first monastery, and one of the very earliest seats of Christianity, in central England. The Danes destroyed it in 870, and for a hundred years there was desolation. Then in 970 the monastery and church were rebuilt by Æthelwold, Bishop of



THE WEST FRONT.

Engraving by
The Photolith Co.
1882

Winchester, with the help of King Edgar. Again came the Danes, but this time merely to hold the monastery at tribute. However, the church was not to be spared, for in 1116 it was accidentally, but entirely, destroyed by fire. The Norman work we now see was then begun, and on another page the subsequent building story is told.

Peterborough was originally Medeshamstede—the home-stead in the meadows. Then it was Gildenburg, or Golden Borough, either from its great wealth, or from the fact that Abbot Leofric gilded some of the monastery roofs. Last of all we get Peter's Borough. At the zenith of its glory the monastery was one of the richest and most renowned. Pilgrims unable to visit Rome came here and were granted equal indulgencies. Here the modern pilgrim recalls the name of Hereward the Wake—Hereward as drawn by Charles Kingsley. Catharine of Aragon, the ill-fated consort of Henry VIII, is buried here. As a monument to her the king spared the church—'one of the goodliest monuments of Christendom'—at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Mary Queen of Scots was also buried here, but her son James I subsequently removed her body to Westminster Abbey. At Peterborough the 'great commission for draining the fens was opened.' During the Civil War the Parliamentary troops occupied the Cathedral, doing irreparable damage to the building, and increasing its historic interest! In modern times the position was reversed when Parliament came under the spell of Peterborough's bishop, Dr. Magee.

DIMENSIONS

. Interior length 426 feet; height 78 feet. Length of nave 228 feet. Breadth of nave and aisles 79 feet.

BUILDING DATES

970. Church and monastery built by Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester ; part of foundations still to be seen.
1116. All the buildings burnt.
1117. Rebuilding begun by John of Sais.
1143. Choir finished ; transept 1150. c. ; nave 1190. c.
1200.c. Western transept.
1235.c. West front finished.
1250 c. Bell tower carried up ; rebuilt 1325.
1290.c. Lady-chapel finished, begun 1272, destroyed 1651.
1325.c. Central tower rebuilt.
S.W. spire.
1375.c. Galilee porch.
1438.c. The New Buildings begun, finished 1500. c.
1770. Church repaved ; altar screen, and organ screen erected—since removed.
1800. Turrets added to central tower, and octagon taken down.
1827. Restorations under Blore.
1845. Sir Gilbert Scott's work begun.
1883. Central tower taken down, and rebuilding begun ; finished 1886.
1894. Completion of modern embellishments.
1896. Rebuilding of part of west front.
1902. West front finished July 23.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Remarkable general harmony of the building.

The Norman roof of nave.

Variation between the east and west sides of transepts.

Norman apse, a rare feature, and the best in the country to be compared with Norwich, slightly earlier.

Bad building throughout ; considerable underpinning.

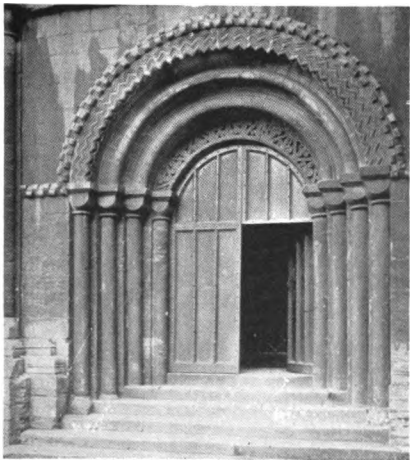
The west front ; the most beautiful in the world ; specially note clever construction of central gable to preserve uniform angle with the other two.

Change of plan at west end—two bays added to nave, then western transept, later, the present portico.

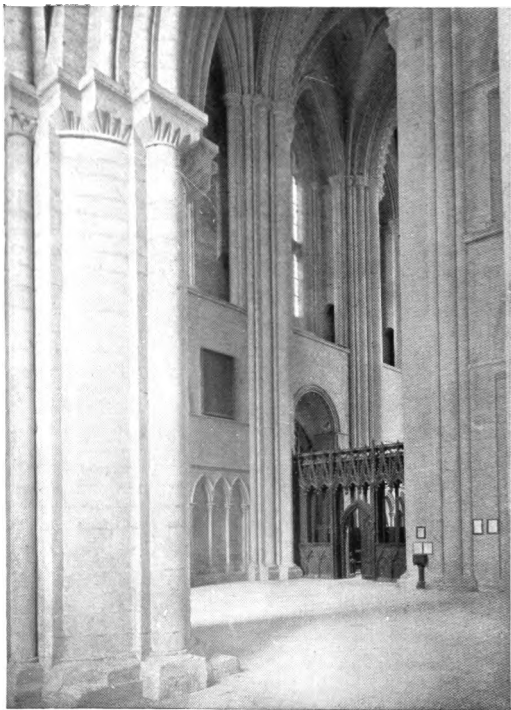
The ' new building ' very fine example of *Perpendicular*.

MONUMENTS

In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes' there are monuments, or memorials of Catharine of Aragon (subscribed for by the Kates of England); Mary Queen of Scots; Sir Humphrey Orme (1670), erected by himself, but mutilated before his death; Thomas Deacon (1721) a benefactor of the city; John Benson (1827) 'the oldest Committee Clerk at the House of Commons'; Richard Scarlett (1594) sexton, aged 98, quaint inscription. Dean Ingram (1901) restorer of the west front. There are many slabs, and effigies of Saxon and Norman times, among them the 'Monks' Stone,' of interesting, but doubtful tradition. The Benedictine memorials are considered the best in England.



THE SOUTH PORCH.



THE WEST TRANSEPT.

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THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

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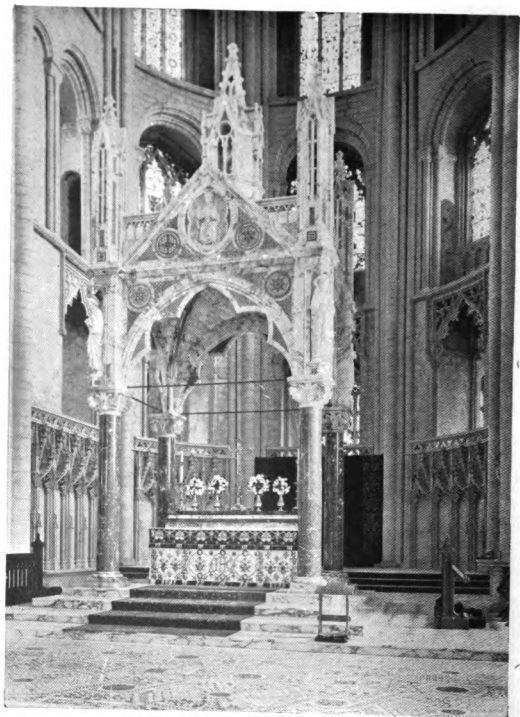
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THE NEW BUILDING.

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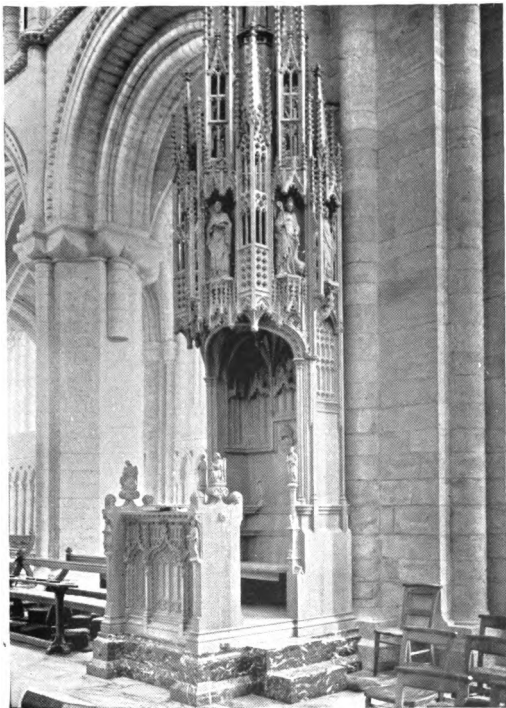
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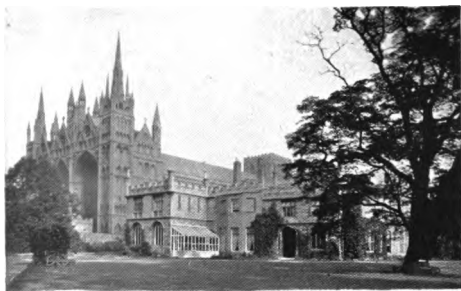
THE REREDOS.

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THE BISHOP'S THRONE.



THE CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted *

A.D.

- 43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN
First introduction of Christianity.
- 449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.
- 597. Augustine lands in Kent.
- 626. Penda King of Mercia, slain in battle 655.
- 653. Conversion of Mercia to Christianity.
Monastery of Peterborough founded.
- 656. **Saxulf**: first Abbot.
- 787. DANE'S FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.
- 870. Danes destroy monastery of Peterborough, killing
Abbot Hedda.
- 871. Alfred the Great king.
- 972. Monastery rebuilt.
Aldulf: first abbot of new establishment; under
his rule the abbey acquired the name of the
Golden Borough.
- 1006. **Elsinus**: a great collector of relics.
- 1057. **Leofric**: nephew of Leofric, Earl of Coventry;
with the English army at Norman invasion;
Hereward's Mass Priest.

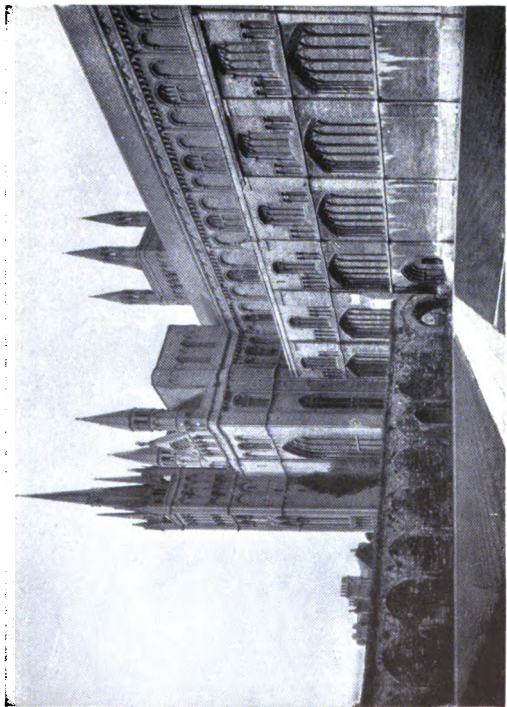
1066. **NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.**
Brando: uncle of Hereward the Wake whom he knighted.
A noble elder: more fit, from his eye and gait, to be a knight than a monk. C. Kingsley—'Hereward.'
1069. **Turol**: under his rule the monastery was despoiled by Hereward.
1099. **Godric**: another uncle of Hereward.
1103. **Matthias**: brother of Geoffrey the Chief Justice who was drowned at foundering of The White Ship
1107. **Ernulp**: previously Prior of Canterbury.
- *1114. **John of Sals**: the first builder of the existing church.
- *1133. **Martin de Veotl**: a great builder, and benefactor to abbey and church.
1155. **William of Waterville**: built parts of transepts, nave, and central tower.
1177. **Benedict**: was Prior of Canterbury; wrote a work on Becket, and brought to Peterborough relics of the Saint; built greater part of nave.
- *1193. **Andrew**: like other abbots, made acquisitions of lands for the monastery.
1201. **Acharius**: came from St. Albans, possibly bringing with him the suggestion for design of west front.
1214. **Robert of Lindsey**: attended the fourth Lateran Council; fought for Henry III at Rockingham.
1233. **Walter of St. Edmunds**: a great builder; under his rule was held in 1238 an impressive dedicatory service for the completed building.
1262. **Robert of Sutton**: fought against King Henry III.
1396. **William Genge**: the first mitred abbot.
1474. **CAXTON SETTLES IN ENGLAND.**
1496. **Robert Kilton**: great builder; completed the New Buildings.
1525. **TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST.**
- *1628. **John Chambers**: the last Abbot; Wolsey visited him with great ceremony; Catharine of Aragon was buried in the church during his rule.
1536. Queen Catharine of Aragon buried in the Cathedral.
1539. **SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS** including Peterborough, one of the richest.
1541. Consecration of **John Chambers** as first Bishop.
1587. Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.
1613. Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* written.

1638. **John Towers**: one of twelve bishops who protested against their exclusion from the House of Lords, and who were imprisoned in the Tower.
1685. **Thomas White**: one of the Seven Bishops a Nonjuror; deprived 1691.
- *1718. **White Kennett**: a distinguished author whose MSS are in the British Museum; he made many political enemies, a picture (now at St. Albans) represents him as Judas.
1738. **RISE OF THE METHODISTS.**



THE MONKS' STONE.

- *1769. **John Hinchcliffe**: son of a stable-master; educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Head Master of Westminster, Chaplain to the King, Master of Trinity.
- *1794. **Stephen Madan**: cousin of the poet Cowper.
1813. **John Parsons**: was Master of Balliol.
- *1819. **Herbert Marsh**: the last bishop buried in the Cathedral.
- *1839. **George Davys**: was Queen Victoria's tutor.
- *1864. **Francis Jeune**: father of Sir Francis Jeune.
1866. Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake* published.
- *1868. **William Connor Magee**: was Dean of Cork; in 1891 Archbishop of York but died within a few months.
1891. **Mandell Creighton**: to London 1896.
1897. **Hon. Edward Carr Glynn.**



THE SOUTH-WEST SPIRE AND BELL TOWER.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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Rochester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

ROCHESTER, called by Bede 'Rhof' or 'Rhofescestre, probably a corruption of the Latin Rufus, was originally an important Roman station. Here, acting on the instructions of Pope Gregory, Augustine in 604 and just before his death, established a second see for the East Saxons, of which Justus, who had arrived in 601 with the second body of missionaries, was consecrated the first bishop. The Cathedral was dedicated to St. Andrew in honour of the convent on the far-away Cœlian Hill from which the mission had started. Justus, who fled for a time from his diocese when the people relapsed into heathendom, became Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of Mellitus. The third Bishop of Rochester was Paulinus, another member of the Augustinian mission, who had previously been devoted to preaching Christianity in the country north of the Humber. Ithamar followed him in 644 being the first native appointed to an English bishopric.

The Danes came to Rochester wrecking the monastery and the cathedral, but otherwise the history of the see is not eventful until after the Norman Conquest. Then Gundulph, the celebrated builder, and the first Norman bishop of Rochester came from Canterbury, where he had assisted in the building of Lanfranc's cathedral. Bringing with him plans and ideas that had been followed there, he probably established such a similarity in the style of the two



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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cathedrals, that we are enabled to judge of the appearance of Lanfranc's nave which was destroyed in 1378. This similarity of style was followed by subsequent workers, and the interesting deduction has been made that the William de Hoo of the choir of Rochester was the same builder as William the Englishman of Canterbury.

Although Rochester can hardly claim to be one of the picturesque cathedrals—its surroundings have altered probably more than any other in England—some of its architectural features are unsurpassed in beauty, while others are unique. The legends and history of the place however are of the greatest interest. Passing over the first six hundred years we come in 1201 to the story of St. William. He was a baker in Perth who gave every tenth loaf to the poor. On pilgrimage to the Holy Land and intending to visit Canterbury he was murdered by his servant on the Watling Street. His body was brought to the Cathedral where it was buried; in 1256 St. William was canonized, and the offerings at his shrine helped to beautify the building.

Later on we come to Walter de Merton who did so much for the education of the clergy in the foundation of his college, first at Maldon in Surrey and subsequently at Oxford. Our interest is further awakened by the life of brave Bishop Fox; again in the career of Bishop Atterbury, and surely none can leave Rochester without remembering that Pepys was certainly a visitor at the Cathedral, as was also Charles Dickens. True we only read of Rochester Castle in the immortal *Pickwick*, but ample atonement is made in *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The west doorway—the statues excited the admiration of Flaxman. Note, as at Canterbury, the double transept, the clustered columns of Petworth marble, etc. Triforium open to side aisles. Marble shafts of tower piers. Corbels of north transept of remarkable excellence, as are also the *Early English* brackets in choir. On the roof of south-east transept, leaves of water-lily, at one time no doubt to be seen in the Medway. Mural painting of 'The Wheel of Fortune' in the choir. Choir benches earliest in England. South choir aisle is twice the width of the north. Considerable evidence of the many fires. The chapter-house doorway—one of the finest specimens of *Decorated* in England. Crypt one of the best specimens in England. In the library, the *Textus Roffensis* (1115–24); the *Customale Roffense*, and several rare Bibles.

BUILDING DATES

There are remains of a possible Romano-British church some Saxon fragments in the crypt and at the west front.

- 1080. The Cathedral and Priory begun by Gundulph. Now remaining: ruins of north tower, and parts of nave, crypt, cloister and chapter-house.
- 1115-24. Gundulph's work continued by Bishop Ernulph.
- 1130. Dedication of the building.
- 1138. Fire causes great injury. There were also fires in 1177, 1391 and 1591.
- 1150.c. The west front.
- 1199. New roof.
- 1227. Present choir (replacing Gundulph's) completed. It was probably begun about 1190, and part of the work is by William de Hoo.
- 1235.c. North transept.
- 1280.c. South transept.
- 1343. Central tower, one stage, with wooden spire; rebuilt in 1749.
- 1350. *Decorated* windows inserted.
- 1352. Chapter-house doorway.
- 1470.c. Window of west front.
- 1490.c. Clerestory of nave. The Lady-chapel.
- 1598. Restoration of Bishop Walter's tomb by Merton College; again in 1849.
- 1664. South aisle of nave recased.
- 1670. Part of the choir rebuilt.
- 1763. Southern turret of west front lowered, and northern turret rebuilt
- 1825. Restorations under Cottingham. At this time a female figure of the Christian Church was 'restored' by giving it a bearded bishop's head!
- 1830. Spire removed, and central tower rebuilt.
- 1840. Roof in tower.
- 1871. Sir Gilbert Scott's restorations begun.
- 1892. Meeting at the Mansion House to raise a fresh restoration fund. West front restored by Mr. Pearson.



MONUMENTS

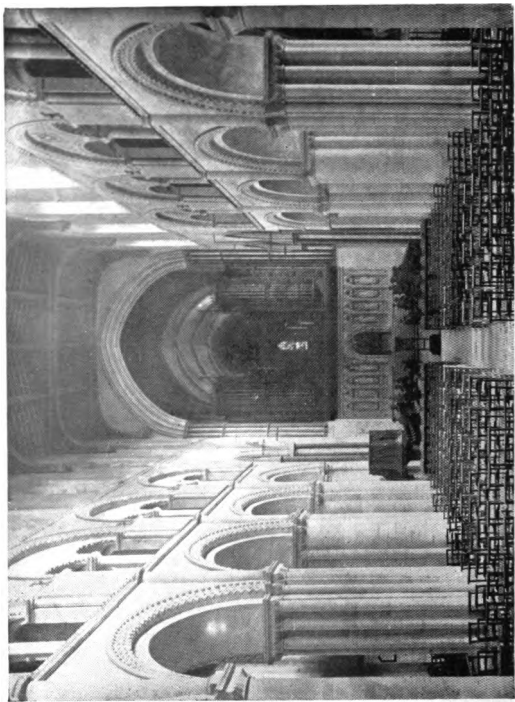
In addition to those mentioned under 'Historical Notes, there are monuments or tombs of St. William of Perth; Bishop Bradfield (1283); Bishop Inglethorpe (1291); Sir William Arundel (1400) Governor of the Castle and City; Richard Watts of Satis, the founder of the hospital in High Street for six poor travellers for one night 'not being Rogues or Proctors'; William Streaton (1609) nine times Mayor of Rochester; Archdeacon Warner (1679); Sir Richard Head (1689) at whose house James II stayed on his flight from London; Lord and Lady Hamilton (1792-1803); Dr. Franklin (1833); Walter King (1860) thirty-two years Archdeacon of Rochester; Charles Dickens, and Joseph Mass the great tenor singer.

Some famous names, among them that of General Gordon, are commemorated in the windows.

DIMENSIONS

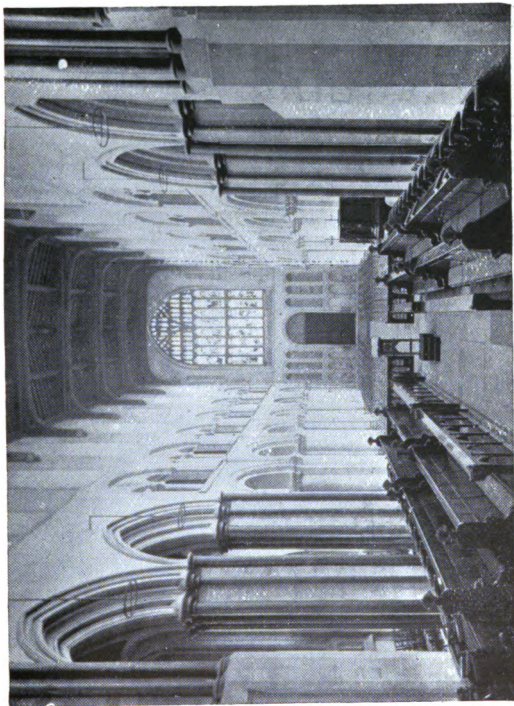
Total length 305½ feet. Nave 150 feet. Choir and presbytery 147½ feet. Great transept 120 feet. Width of choir 28 feet.





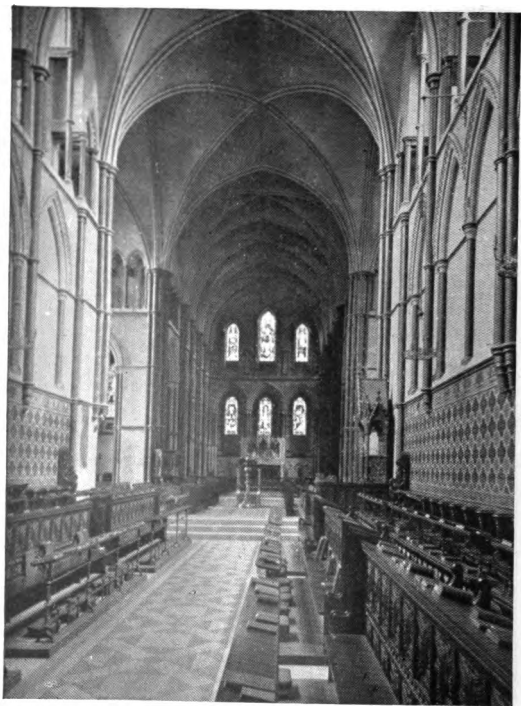
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THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

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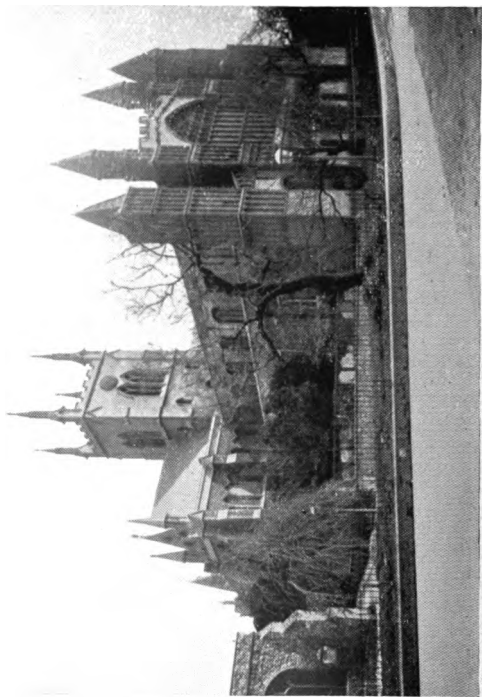
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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

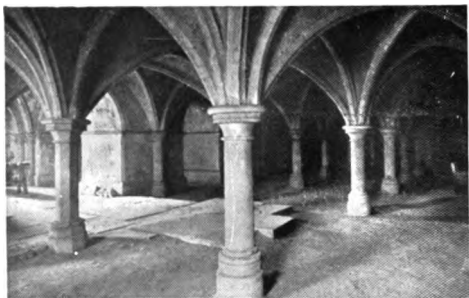
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THE WEST FRONT.
(Before Restoration.)

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THE CRYPT.

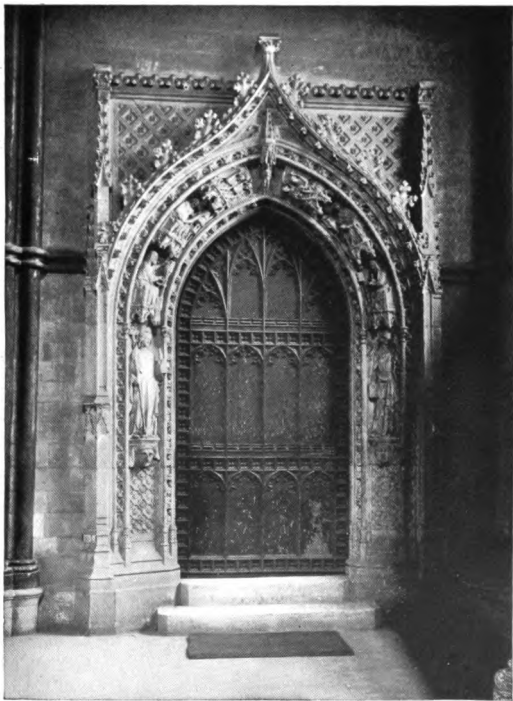
HISTORICAL NOTES

Priors' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted.*

- A.D.
 604. **Justus**: first Bishop of Rochester, an assistant of Augustine; in 624 third Archbp. of Canterbury.
 634. **Paulinus**: first preacher of Christianity in England north of the Humber.
 644. **Ithamar**: first native Bishop of English Church.
 1058. **Siward**: not removed at the Conquest; assisted at consecration of Archbishop Lanfranc.
 *1076. **Gundulph**: a monk of Bec; to him are attributed the keeps of castles of Rochester, Malling, Dover, Newcastle, and the Tower of London.
 1115. **Ernulf**: a great builder; completed Canterbury Cathedral when he was Prior there.
 1144. Robert Pulleyn: Archdeacon of Rochester, created the first English Cardinal.
 1148. **Walter**: Archdeacon of Canterbury; he and subsequent Bishops were appointed by the monks.
 *1185. **Gilbert de Glanville**: a native of Northumberland; in perpetual quarrel with his monks Chancellor of England.

1227. **Henry de Sandford**: is said to have been accorded a vision of the passing of the souls of Richard Cœur de Lion, Stephen Langton, and his Chaplain from Purgatory to Heaven.
1238. **Richard de Wendover**: refused by Archbishop Edmund Rich as 'rude and unlearned,' but the Pope insisted on his consecration; buried in Westminster Abbey.
- *1251. **Lawrence de St. Martin**: in his time, in 1264, the Cathedral was used as a stable by the troops of Simon de Montfort.
- *1274. **Walter de Merton**: founder of Merton College, Oxford, 'the first incorporation of any body of persons for the purpose of *study* in the kingdom'; Lord Chancellor of Henry III and Edward I; drowned in the Medway.
- *1319. **Haymo de Hythe**: confessor of Edward II.
- *1353. **John de Sheppey**: Treasurer of England.
1356. Visit of King John of France to the Cathedral.
1419. **John Kemp**: to Chichester 1421; London 1421; York 1426; Canterbury 1452.
1422. **John Langdon**: intruded by the Pope as a reward for zeal in persecution of Wycliff.
- *1444. **John Lowe**: General of Augustinians in Eng.
1472. **John Alcock**: a great architect; Lord Chancellor; to Worcester 1476; Ely 1486.
1504. **John Fisher**: fellow-sufferer with Sir Thomas More; chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII; by his counsel Lady Margaret founded St. John's and Christ's Colleges at Cambridge, and the Divinity Professorships in both Universities; Chancellor of Cambridge, and first 'Margaret' Professor there; opposed Henry VIII, by whom he was cruelly persecuted, and finally executed on Tower Hill.
1535. **John Hilsey**: exhibited the famous 'Rood of Bexley' at Paul's Cross, and exposed the fraud.
1547. **Nicholas Ridley**: to London 1550; martyred.
1550. **John Poynt**: helped Cranmer with the Prayer Book; to Winchester.
1554. **Maurice Griffin**: a tyrant of Queen Mary.
1558. Cardinal Pole's body rested on way to Canterbury.
1573. Visit of Queen Elizabeth.
1606. Visit of James I and the King of Denmark.
1608. **Richard Nelle**: Dean of Westminster; to Lichfield 1610; Lincoln 1614; Durham 1617; Winchester 1627; York, 1631.

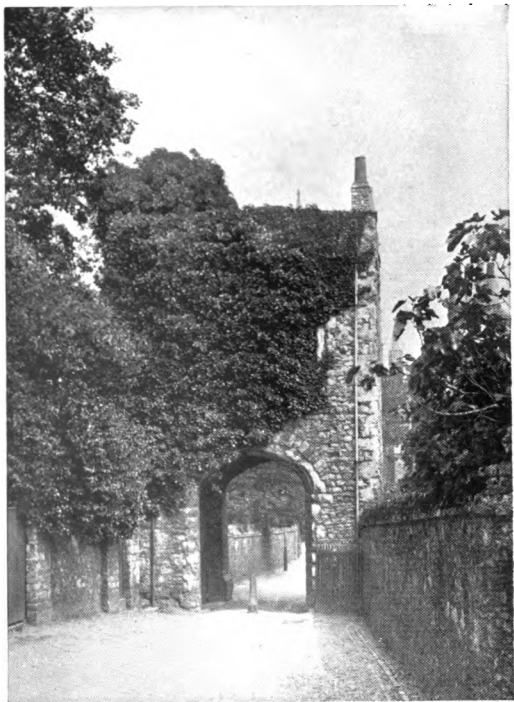
1628. **Walter Curle**: a follower of Laud; to Bath and Wells 1629; to Winchester 1632.
- *1638. **John Warner**: deprived during the Protectorate; benefactor of Magdalen and Balliol Colleges; founded at Bromley the college for widows of the clergy; last bishop buried in the Cathedral.
1642. Desecration of Cathedral by Parliamentary soldiers.
1666. **John Dolben**: fought at Marston Moor; to York 1683.
1683. **Francis Turner**: to Ely 1684; one of the Seven Bishops.
1684. **Thomas Sprat**: is said to have stopped the custom of humming approval by the congregation; has a place in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; a poem by him on the death of Cromwell was published with those by Dryden and Waller. In his politics he resembled the famous Vicar of Bray; he now rests in Westminster Abbey.
1713. **Francis Atterbury**: the friend of Swift and Pope; chaplain of William and Mary, and Queen Anne; composed speech for Sacheverell; advocated the cause of the Pretender; in 1722 he was committed to the Tower, and in the following year outlawed; died in Paris; is buried in Westminster Abbey.
1723. **Samuel Bradford**: revised Archbishop Tillotson's sermons for publication.
1756. **Zachary Pearce**: Dean of Westminster at the same time; wishing to retire from both offices when he was seventy-three he was allowed to resign the deanery, but was told that resignation of a bishopric was impossible.
1774. **John Thomas**: of this bishop we are told that 'he adorned the purity of the Christian with the urbanity of the gentleman.'
1793. **Samuel Horsley**: the opponent of Dr. Priestley the Unitarian philosopher.
1867. **Thomas Legh Claughton**.
1877. **Anthony Wilson Thorold**.
1887. Dr. S. R. Hole appointed Dean.
1890. **Randall Thomas Davidson**.
1895. **Edward Stuart Talbot**.



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE DOORWAY.

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THE PRIORY GATEWAY.

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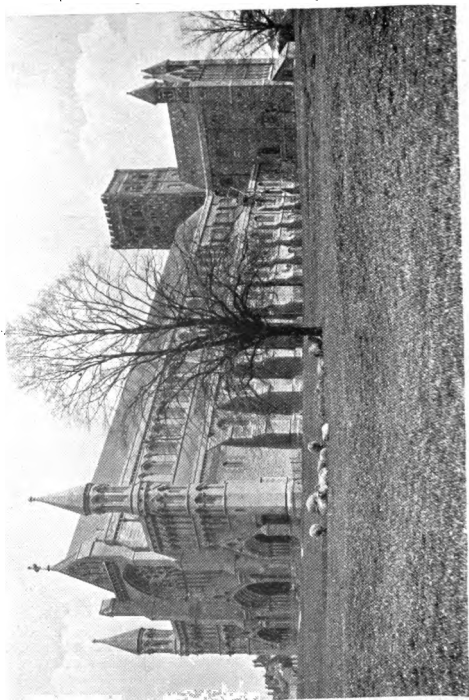
St. Albans



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

VERULAMIUM, the ruined walls of which are still to be seen, was a Roman town, or military station. Here, according to the legend, Alban the proto-martyr of Britain was born. Converted to Christianity by Amphibalus, a priest to whom he had given shelter, and refusing to renounce his faith, he was beheaded. The scene of the martyrdom, outside the walls of the town, was the spot where stands the Cathedral—once the Abbey—of St. Albans. A small church was erected on the hill some years after Alban's death, and almost before it was forgotten—for it was destroyed by the Saxon invader—a second church was planned in expiation of a still greater crime.

Offa, King of Mercia, had treacherously murdered his intended son-in-law Ethelbert of East Anglia. Thereupon his rest and peace forsook him, to be found again only when he received pardon from Rome by the foundation of a monastery in honour of St. Alban. Of the second church erected by Offa (the first was only a temporary shelter for the relics of the Saint which were supposed to have been miraculously discovered by the king) there are now but few traces. Some balusters of the triforium of the south transept of the Cathedral are however pointed out as Saxon work, perhaps retained by the Normans to please the people and stimulate them in the work of building the new church.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Cathedral as we know it to-day is practically the church of the first Norman abbot, Paul de Caen, a nephew of Lanfranc. Paul was a monk at St. Stephen's, Caen, when his uncle was prior. Lanfranc, on his appointment by the Conqueror to Canterbury, built the church there on the model of St. Stephen's; his more ambitious nephew made St. Albans half as large again.

St. Albans being a royal foundation its inmates—one hundred Benedictines—were to a large extent drawn from the governing class. It was the premier abbey of England and so remained until the death of Thomas de la Mare in 1396. The pre-eminence then passed to Westminster. The abbots however still retained the freedom from episcopal control that had been secured for them by Offa when he visited Rome; they were 'mitred,' and sat in the House of Lords, with twenty-six other mitred abbots and three priors, until the *Dissolution of the Monasteries*.

Shortly after the dissolution the buildings were swept away with exception of the abbey. This was purchased by the burgesses for a parish church, and the Lady-chapel was turned into a grammar school. After three centuries of neglect the spirit of restoration reached St. Albans, and the building was saved from ruin. In 1878 the Diocese of St. Albans was founded, the town became the City, and the Abbey Church the Cathedral.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The Roman tiles, from the ruined walls of Verulamium, used in building.

Examples of all styles of architecture, some of exceptional beauty.

The size of the building; the nave is the longest in the world.

Transepts without aisles. Saxon balusters of triforium.

North and south walls of sanctuary not open to aisles.

Position of the choir; like Westminster Abbey, it is to the west of the crossing.

The High Altar screen; to be compared with those at Winchester, Christchurch, and St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The cross on the wall does *not* mark the place of the Martyrdom, but the position for an organ erected in 1863.

The floor is the highest above sea level of all English Cathedrals; it is 320 feet, Durham is 212.

The chalice of the abbey is at Trinity College, Oxford.

BUILDING DATES

- Of the Saxon church the only remains are the stone balusters in the transepts.
1077. The Norman building begun by Paul de Caen, who finished the eastern part of nave, the transepts, and the central tower.
- 1115-1166. The slype, and part of cloisters—fragments remain.
- 1195-1214. N.W. porch, lower part of central western porch—John de Cella.
- 1214-1235. Upper part of central western porch, south porch, western part of nave, additions to choir windows, octagon on tower (removed 15th century)—William de Trumpington.
- 1235-1260. Sanctuary, and foundations of the eastern chapels—John de Hertford.
- 1260-1301. Ante-chapel—Roger de Norton and John de Berkhamsted.
- 1308-1326. Lady-chapel, part of south nave and cloisters, (?) the shrine of St. Alban—Hugh de Eversden.
The date of the shrine is very uncertain.
- 1326-1349. Eversden's work finished by Richard de Wallingford and Michael de Mentmore.
- 1349-1396. Holy Rood screen, shrine of St. Amphibalus, gateway to monastery—Thomas de la Mare.
- 1420-1440. West window (now demolished), windows on north of nave, and choir, watching-loft—John Wheathampsted.
1446. Tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.
- 1464-1476. Large windows in nave and transepts—John Wheathampsted. These windows have now disappeared.
- 1476-1484. The High Altar screen—William Wallingford. Chapel of St. Saviour.
- 1492-1521. The chantry of Abbot Ramryge.
1703. South transept window rebuilt—since demolished.
1832. Restorations under Cottingham. Spire removed.
1856. Sir Gilbert Scott appointed architect.
1870. Central tower discovered to be falling.
1872. Fragments of St. Alban's shrine discovered.
1879. The west front rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe.
1885. Restoration of the nave completed.

DIMENSIONS

Total exterior length 551 feet. Length of nave 276 feet, breadth 78 feet, height 70 feet. Breadth across transepts 205 feet. Height of tower 150 feet.

MONUMENTS

Shrines commemorate St. Alban, and St. Amphibalus. Nearly all the abbots were buried in the Abbey, or in the precincts, but with the exception of the chantries of Wheathampsted and Ramryge only fragments of their monuments and brasses remain. Before the High Altar screen are the tombs of Wheathampsted, Thomas de la Mare, Eversden, and Mentmore. Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, founder of Tynemouth Priory, died at the Abbey in 1106, but his tomb is not known. In the centre of the Lady-chapel lie Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, son of Hotspur; and Lord Clifford, who all fell in the battle of St. Albans in 1455. There are monuments or memorials to the hermits Roger of Markyate, and Segar of Northaw; Sir John Mandeville (1371) the famous traveller, born at St. Albans; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1446); William Heyworth (1447) abbot of St. Albans, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; Ralph Rowlatt (1543) ancestor of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; John Thrale (1704) of the same family as Dr. Johnson's friends; the Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson (1866) the historian of the Abbey; Bishop Claughton (1892) and Alfred Blomfield (1894) suffragan Bishop of St. Albans. King Offa was not buried in the abbey, but, probably, in the church of Great Offley, near Hitchin.

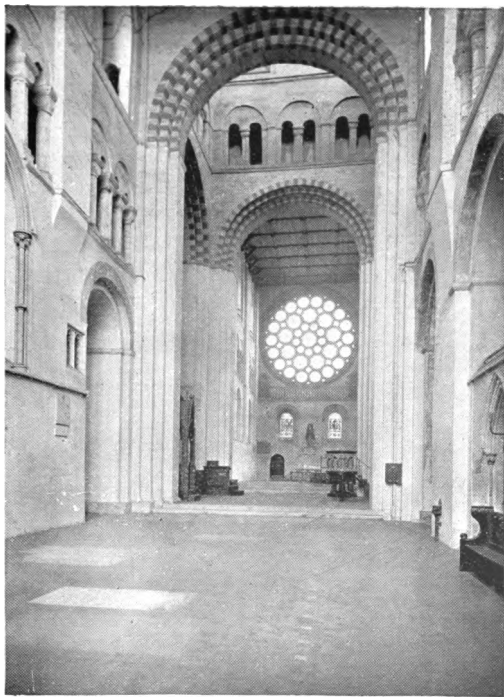


THE NAVE.



IN THE NAVE.

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THE TRANSEPTS.

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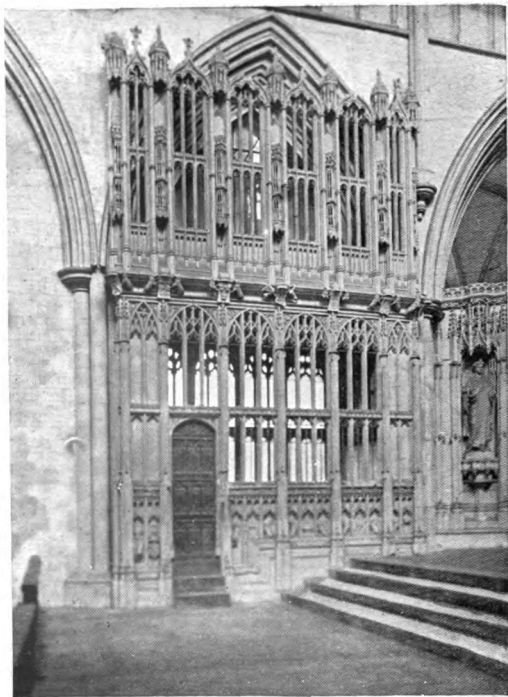


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THE CHANTRY OF ABBOT RAMRYGE.

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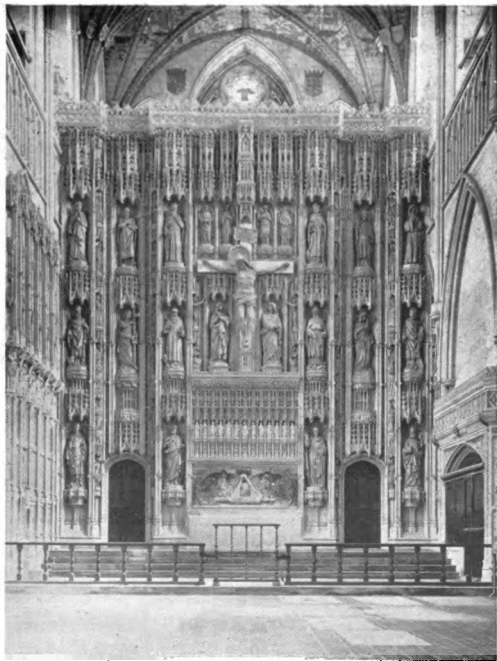


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THE HIGH ALTAR SCREEN.

Mr. A. Fairbairns.

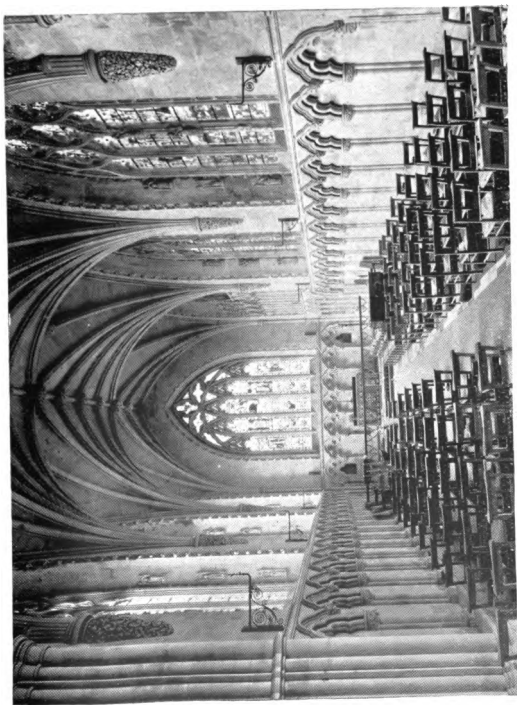
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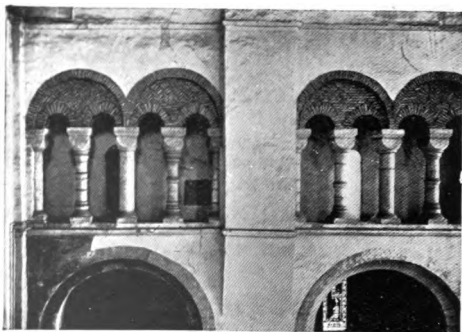
THE SHRINE.

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THE LADY-CHAPEL.

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TRIFORIUM OF SOUTH TRANSEPT.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.

First introduction of Christianity.

Town of Verulam founded.

61. Insurrection of Boadicea.

284. Diocletian becomes Emperor.

303.c. Martyrdom of Alban, *June 17.*

401. Synod of Verulam.

429. Visit of Germanus and Lupus.

449. ENGLISH LAND IN BRITAIN.

597. Mission of Augustine.

655. Conversion of Mercia to Christianity.

673. Synod of Hertford: second synod 680.

757. Offa king of Mercia.

787. DANES FIRST LAND IN ENGLAND.

793. The 'discovery of the bones of Alban.'

Foundation of the Monastery of St. Alban.

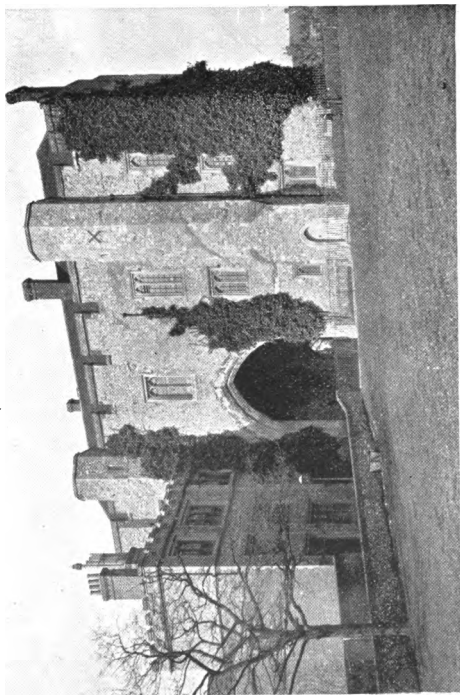
Dispute with Ely as to the Saint's relics.

1066 NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

1077 **Paul de Caen**: the first Norman abbot.

1097. **Richard d' Aubeney**: during his rule the church was dedicated, King Henry I and his court attending; present at the opening of the coffin of St. Cuthbert at Durham in 1104.
1119. **Geoffrey de Gorham**: deposited the relics of the Martyr in a silver feretory.
1146. **Ralph de Gobion**: despoiled the shrine to raise money for the purchase of an estate.
1151. **Robert de Gorham**: granted the lands of Gorhambury to a relative; entertained King Stephen; refused to admit Nicholas Breakspeare to the monastery.
1155. Nicholas Breakespeare becomes Pope Adrian II.
1162. Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury.
1167. **Symon**: a friend of Becket; enriched, and enlarged the feretory.
1183. **Warren de Cambridge**: large contributor towards the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion.
1195. **John de Cella**: the *Early English* builder; he lived to a great age, and 'when he came to die at last the singular beauty of his end became part of the traditions of the abbey.'
1208. England under an interdict; the abbey services suspended.
1214. **William de Trumpington**: a political churchman and man of the world; present at the Lateran Council of Innocent III.
1217. Matthew Paris entered the monastery: he died 1259.
1235. **John de Hertford**: the first abbot compelled to attend at Rome for confirmation; Henry III was his frequent visitor.
1260. **Roger de Norton**: in the last year of his rule Edward I held his court at St. Albans.
1291. **John de Berkhamsted**: in the year of his instalment the body of Queen Eleanor on its memorable journey to Westminster was brought to the abbey, and rested for a night before the High Altar.
1302. **John de Marines**: to him the building of the shrine is sometimes attributed.
1308. **Hugh de Eversden**: the friend of Edward II; in frequent conflict with the people as to the rights of the abbey.
1326. **Richard de Wallingford**: son of a blacksmith; constructed an astronomical clock.
1335. **Michael de Mentmore**: baptized Edmund Langley, son of Edward III.

1349. **Thomas de la Mare**: a relative of Sir Peter de la Mare, the first speaker of the House of Commons; in high favour with Edward III; to his care at St. Albans was committed the captive King John of France; during his rule the monastery played a very prominent part in connexion with the Peasant Rising of 1381.
1396. **John Moote**: during his rule the body of 'Old John of Gaunt' rested on the way to Westminster, and later in the same year came Henry of Lancaster with the captive King Richard II.
1401. **William Heyworth**: Bishop of Lichfield in 1420.
1420. **John Wheathampsted**: the friend of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester; resigned 1440.
1440. **John Stoke**: the builder of the tomb of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
1451. **John Wheathampsted**: re-elected.
1455. First battle of St. Albans. Henry VI a prisoner in the abbey.
1464. Second battle of St. Albans; the victorious Queen Margaret stripped the abbey.
1464. **William Alban**: in the Bodleian Library there is a register of the acts of this abbot.
1471. Battle of Barnet.
1476. **William Wallingford**: builder of the High Altar screen.
1480. A printing press set up in the abbey.
1484. The abbot's office vacant for eight years.
1492. **Thomas Ramryge**: the builder of the fine chantry in the presbytery.
1521. **Cardinal Wolsey**: abbot *in commendam*.
1525. TYNDALE TRANSLATES THE NEW TEST.
1530. **Robert Catton**: revived the art of printing at the abbey.
1538. **Richard Boreman**, or **Stevenache**: surrendered December 5. 1539.
1539. SUPPRESSION OF THE GREATER ABBEYS, including St. Albans.
1553. The abbey granted to the Mayor and Burgesses for a parish church and grammar school.
1620. Francis Bacon created Viscount St. Albans.
1684. Nell Gwynne's son created first Duke of St. Albans.
1688. Public subscription for restoration of the building.
1869. School removed from the Lady-chapel.
1878. The diocese of St. Albans founded.
- Thomas Leigh Claughton**: first bishop.
1890. **John Wogan Festing**.
1903. **Edgar Jacob**.



THE MONASTERY GATEWAY.

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THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

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Notes on the cathedrals

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